

## SPECIAL REPORT GLOBAL WARMING

## TIME

**BE  
WORRIED.  
BE **VERY**  
WORRIED.**

Climate change isn't some vague future problem—it's already damaging the planet at an alarming pace. Here's how it affects you, your kids and their kids as well

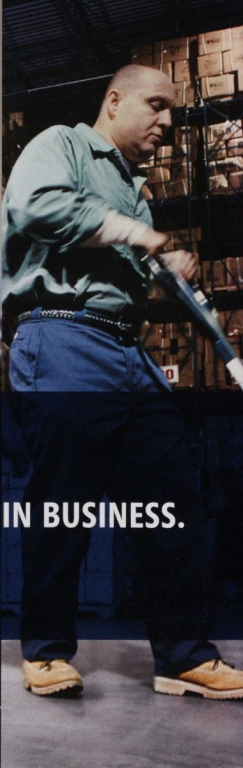
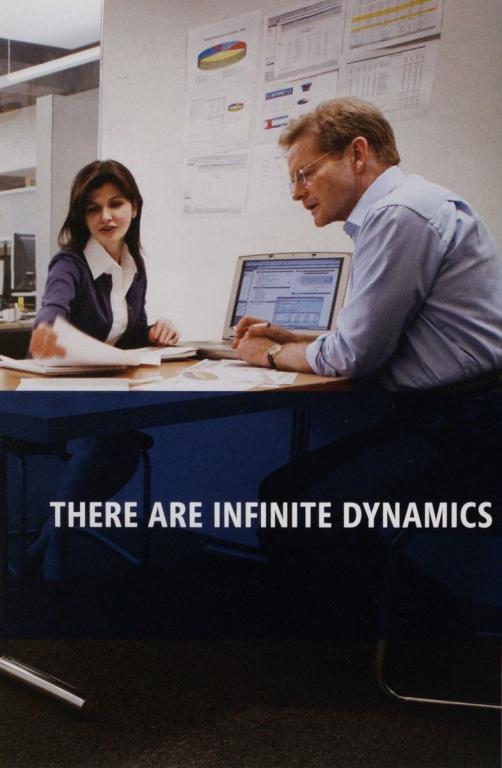
**EARTH AT THE **TIPPING POINT****

**HOW IT THREATENS YOUR **HEALTH****

**HOW **CHINA & INDIA** CAN HELP  
SAVE THE WORLD—OR DESTROY IT**

**THE CLIMATE **CRUSADERS****





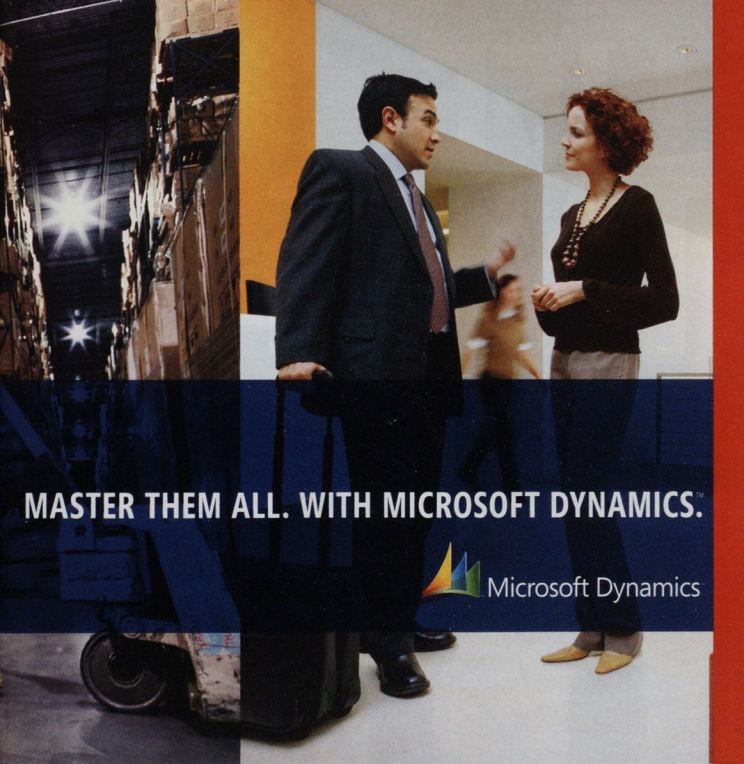
**THERE ARE INFINITE DYNAMICS IN BUSINESS.**

**Financial Management:  
Mastered.**

Microsoft Dynamics gives you everything you need to make financial decisions with confidence. Like real-time access to the numbers you need and powerful tools that help you analyze the data from any angle. It helps streamline tasks, speed month-end closings, and make sure your numbers are rock-solid.

**Supply Chain Management:  
Mastered.**





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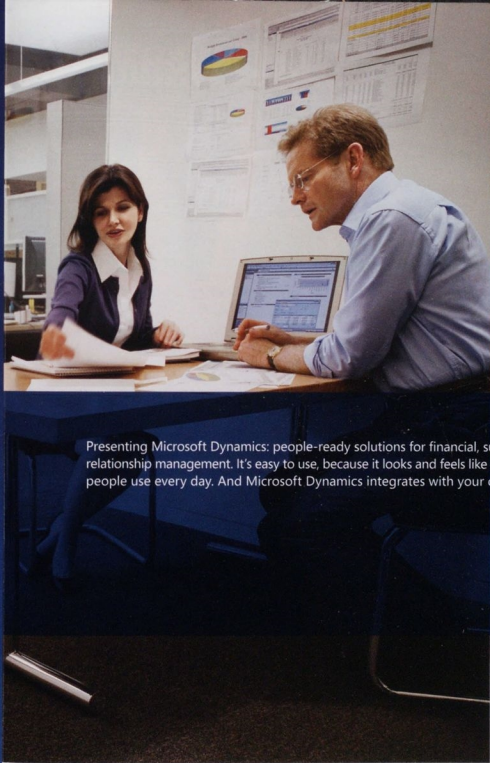
## **DYNAMIC 3: EASY TO GET STARTED**

You can start using it in less time than you imagined, because it's also easy to adapt, easy to customize, and easy to deploy. To put Microsoft Dynamics business management solutions to work in your company, visit [microsoft.com/microsoftdynamics](http://microsoft.com/microsoftdynamics)



**Microsoft Dynamics**

Financial Management  
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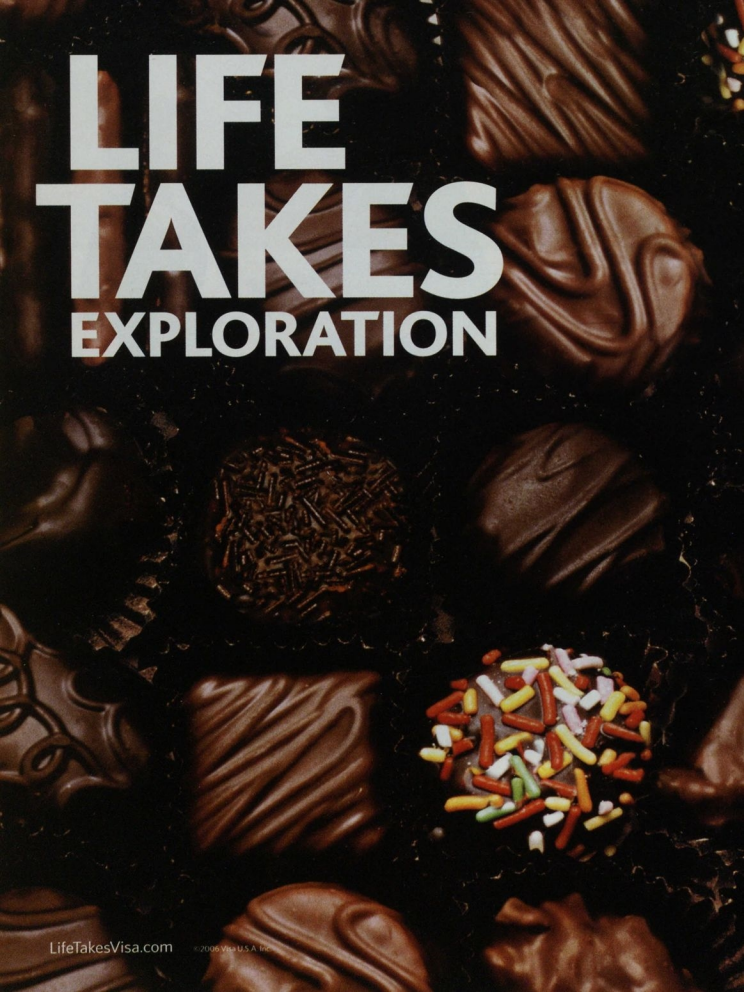
Presenting Microsoft Dynamics: people-ready solutions for financial, supply chain, and customer relationship management. It's easy to use, because it looks and feels like the Microsoft software your people use every day. And Microsoft Dynamics integrates with your other Microsoft solutions.



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Microsoft Dynamics gives you everything you need to make financial decisions with confidence. Like real-time access to the numbers you need and powerful tools that help you analyze the data from any angle. It helps streamline tasks, speed month-end closings, and make sure your numbers are rock-solid.

**Supply Chain Management:  
Mastered.**



# LIFE TAKES

EXPLORATION





**LIFE  
TAKES**  
**VISA**



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# TIME

April 3, 2006  
Vol. 167, No. 14

**10 QUESTIONS:** Michelle Wie on turning 17, golfing against the guys and going nine holes with Condi ..... 8  
**LETTERS** ..... 9

## NOTEBOOK

**HARD-LINE:** A death sentence for a Christian convert? Plus: Frist tries to regain his stride; Schiavo's family a year later ..... 17  
**MILESTONES:** A slugger sues, a football chief retires, a giant tortoise dies—at a price 250 ..... 25

## NATION

**BALLOT-BOX TREMORS:** A stumbling Bush and an unloved G.O.P. could spell big trouble for Republicans in November. Dems are on the attack, but can they pull the trigger when it counts? ..... 64  
**IMMIGRATION DRAGNET:** As the government cracks down on illegal aliens, a fugitive-hunting team seeks to round up 50,000 a year. A TIME photo essay ..... 70

## WORLD

**TEHRAN AND THE BOMB:** The clock is ticking as Iran's leaders race to go nuclear and the U.S. and others scramble to stop them. What are the dangers, and what can we do? ..... 74  
**FIREBRAND:** Why Iranians love their incendiary President ..... 78

## EDUCATION

**PORN 101:** From stag reels to *Showgirls*, skin is on the screen as college classes take a scholarly look at the world of hard-core ..... 80

## ARTS

**TELEVISION:** Had your fill of cop shows? Just in time, the bad guys are here. *Heist* and *Thief* are the first of several new post-*Sopranos* offerings in which the crooks become the stars ..... 82  
**BOOKS:** Your dinner plate is a mysterious place. *The Omnivore's Dilemma* tells you what you're eating and how it got to you ..... 85  
**WORTH YOUR TIME:** DVD sets from Shirley to Spike to Mel ..... 86

## YOUR TIME

**MONEY:** More and more employers use personality tests to screen job applicants. Good for bosses, but what about workers? ..... 89  
**HEALTH:** Spring training is not just for the pros. The warm-ups and stretches the players use may work for you too ..... 90  
**TECH:** Gear and services such as laptops with cameras and hotels with free Net access make things easy for wireless travelers ..... 92

**PEOPLE:** Quaid's *Brokeback* gripe, Julia's newcomer niece, Q&A with Lily Tomlin and a guide to concert flicks ..... 95  
**ESSAY:** Charles Krauthammer on getting tough with Tehran ..... 96

COVER: Photo by ArcticNet—NCE

COVER



28

The debate is over. Global warming is upon us—with a vengeance. From floods to fires, droughts to storms, the climate is crashing. In this special package, photojournalists document the impact while TIME writers explain how the planet tipped into crisis and who's taking the lead to stop the damage.



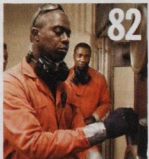
Bush lends G.O.P. candidates a hand—but do they want it?



Illegal immigrants from Mexico are handcuffed near the border



In Iran, posters boast of the country's nuclear program



Braugher and his gang of safecrackers on *Thief*



Stretch strategies from pros like Astros pitcher Andy Pettitte

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## PHOTO ESSAY

### IMMIGRATION

See more photos from Robert Nickelsberg's look this week at the recent crackdown on illegal immigrants.

[time.com/immigration](http://time.com/immigration)

## TIME ARCHIVE

### Monitoring The Planet



TIME's commitment to covering environmental issues has been long and deep. We last put global warming on the cover in 2001, on the release of a sobering U.N. report.

Subscribers get **FREE** access to the entire **TIME** archive at [timearchive.com](http://timearchive.com)

# 100

## TIME

### YOUR PICKS?

The TIME 100, our annual look at the most influential people in the world, is just over a month away. Vote for your choices and take a TIME 100 quiz at [time.com/time100](http://time.com/time100)

## GLOBAL WARMING'S IMPACT, FROM PEOPLE TO PENGUINS



"Suddenly and unexpectedly, the crisis is upon us," writes Jeffrey Kluger in this week's cover story. Check out [time.com](http://time.com) for more in-depth coverage of how global warming is affecting the planet and the people trying to live on it.

**PHOTO GALLERY** See more images of the startling impact that global warming is having.

**CASE STUDIES** The world's greenest bank, a new Northwest Passage and a pioneering California legislator.

**HOW TO HELP** Tips on what you can do, at home and on the road, to fight for the depletion of greenhouse gases.



James Hansen, NASA's chief climate scientist, made headlines when he charged that the Administration was muzzling his views on global warming. He speaks out in a TIME interview.



Watch ABC News's special series *Hot Zone: The Reality and Risk of Global Warming* on Good Morning America, World News Tonight and Nightline. For complete coverage, tune to ABC News Radio and [abcnews.com](http://abcnews.com)



## EVERY WEEK FROM WASHINGTON

**WHITE HOUSE DIARY:** Correspondents Matt Cooper and Mike Allen eye the Oval Office at [time.com/whitehouse](http://time.com/whitehouse)

► **CAPITOL LETTER:** Massimo Calabresi and Perry Bacon Jr., far right, report at [time.com/capitol](http://time.com/capitol)

**VIEW FROM WASHINGTON:** Michael Duffy offers savvy Beltway analysis at [time.com/duffy](http://time.com/duffy)



## ON THE SITE

## A Fresh Look

### HOME PAGE

You'll see a revamped home page this week, with a more inviting and visual presentation, more space for our columnists and bloggers, and a daily look at hot topics that are in the news.

### SEARCH FOR IT

There are changes behind the scenes too. Our search engine is better, smarter, easier to use. Technology chief Raanan Bar-Cohen, above, headed a team that has made searching for any TIME article a state-of-the-art snap.



## TIME ON TV



TIME journalists appear regularly on PBS with interviewer Charlie Rose to discuss the events of the week. See [charlierose.com](http://charlierose.com) for schedules, show transcripts and more program information.




Tune in to Anderson Cooper 360° on CNN, where TIME journalists often appear to discuss the latest news.



The show airs at 10 p.m. E.T., Monday through Friday.



A woman with dark hair pulled back, wearing a white long-sleeved top, stands with her arms crossed. Behind her is a view of the San Francisco skyline, featuring the Transamerica Pyramid and other skyscrapers under a clear sky. In the foreground, there are green bushes.

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# 10 QUESTIONS FOR MICHELLE WIE

She is just 16, but smooth-swinging Michelle Wie is already the world's No. 2-ranked woman golfer. The Hawaiian high school junior, who is still chasing her first pro title, will tee off this week at the Kraft Nabisco Championship, the first major of the year. She spoke with *TIME*'s Jeff Chu about Rush Limbaugh, her dream prom date and playing nine holes with Condoleezza Rice.



LUCKY PEARSON—REUTERS

**THE NABISCO IS THE FIRST BIG EVENT OF THE YEAR FOR YOU. HOW ARE YOU FEELING GOING INTO THE SEASON?** I'm so excited about everything that's going to happen this week and this year. I'm putting in a lot more practice than I used to, so I feel like the time has come. I'll play well this year, and I'll be able to have a lot of fun.

**THE MASTERS IS THE WEEK AFTER THE NABISCO, AND YOU HAVE SAID YOUR GOAL IS TO PLAY AGAINST THE GUYS THERE SOMEDAY.** It's totally my life's dream in golf, and I'm never going to give it up. It was the first tournament I saw on TV with my dad, and I think it was the first year that Tiger won—'97, I think. I was

like, "Wow, that golf course is so pretty." But I didn't realize it was a men's event only. The older I got, the more I learned about how hard it is to get into the tournament—and that no woman has played it before. That makes me want it even more.

**ONE OF YOUR NICKNAMES IS THE BIG WIESY—AFTER ERNIE (THE BIG EASY) ELS, WHO IS YOUR IDOL IN GOLF. WHO ARE YOUR ROLE MODELS OUTSIDE GOLF?** A couple of weeks ago, I met the Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, and I thought she was really amazing. I look up to her because she's a really strong woman. I can't believe I played nine holes with her. She was kind of

a beginner, but she was pretty athletic. She actually hit her driver really well. She liked hitting her driver. Anyway, I don't really remember everything. It was such a blur, and I was like, "Oh my God, it's the Secretary of State." They put me in charge of driving her around [in the golf cart]. I was like, If I crash, the Secretary of State goes down with me.

**THERE'S AN IMPRESSIVE GROUP OF COMPETITIVE YOUNG WOMEN GOLFERS RIGHT NOW—AND OCCASIONALLY YOU GET SOME TRASH TALK FROM THEM.** It's nice to see that they have their opinions. They have the right to say whatever they want to say. It doesn't bother me. I'm

used to people judging me without even knowing me. I'm in high school.

**WHAT'S YOUR FAVORITE SUBJECT AT SCHOOL?** I really enjoy chemistry. When I first took the class, I didn't think I knew how to study it. It just seemed like a lot of memorizing and equations and all that. But it's really cool. You get to blow stuff up. Last class, we took a Styrofoam cup and put it next to a vacuum cleaner, and it sucked all the air out of it, and it became like a midget Styrofoam cup. We also get to work with dangerous chemicals, so that class is pretty fun.

**YOUR LEAST FAVORITE?** It's kind of hard to say. I think all my teachers read *TIME*, so I'd get into some trouble if I said.

**RUSH LIMBAUGH REPORTEDLY SAID SOMETHING ABOUT YOU RECENTLY [calling her a "triumph of marketing"].** —Huh? Who's that? **YOU DON'T KNOW WHO RUSH LIMBAUGH IS?** Uh oh. **HE'S ON THE RADIO.** I don't listen to the radio much.

**SO WHAT ARE YOU LISTENING TO RIGHT NOW?** I'm really into Matisyahu. I love his stuff. It's a little bit reggae. It's a little bit cool rap. It has a really good beat to it. He's so unique. I love him.

**YOU WENT TO THE PROM A FEW WEEKS AGO WITH A FRIEND. WHO'S YOUR DREAM DATE FOR NEXT YEAR? Um...** I would have to say that I have a little crush on Hayden Christensen. I'm such a dork. He's so cute in *Star Wars*.

**MAKE A PREDICTION: WHAT IS MICHELLE WIE GOING TO DO IN 2006?** I'm going to turn 17 in October. **THAT'S NOT MUCH OF A PREDICTION.** Hey, it's true! O.K.—I'm going to win a tournament this year. I can feel it coming. And I think that it's going to be a totally fabulous year.



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## TIME BONUS SECTION

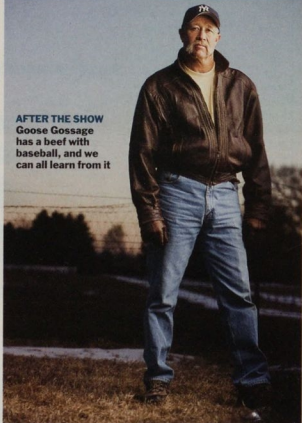
## APRIL 2006 Generations

In the pages  
following the  
Arts section,  
look for our  
report on issues  
affecting  
Americans in  
the prime of  
their lives



▲ **SNAP JUDGMENTS**  
Our expert offers  
tips on finally  
buying and using  
that digital camera

**AFTER THE SHOW**  
Goose Gossage  
has a beef with  
baseball, and we  
can all learn from it



### Diamonds Aren't Forever

Baseball great Goose Gossage isn't getting the honor he feels he deserves—and it's eating at him. Sound familiar? On coping gracefully with life's snubs.....**A1**

### The Perfect Vacation?

Destination clubs promise the moon—luxurious homes in exotic locales with abundant amenities. But they don't always deliver.....**A4**

### Martina Navratilova

Fit and almost 50, the queen of women's tennis wants to whip you into shape—in baby steps.....**A8**

### Digital Cameras 101

Our tech columnist says they've become easy to use, and you'll wonder why you held out so long.....**A12**

### Risky Business

Oscar winner Paul Haggis, *Crash's* co-writer and director, tells about cheating death and taking chances.....**A14**

### Why You Should Think About:

Direct deposit, starting a blog and a new book by women writers on midlife myths.....**A16**

▼ **MARTINA'S WAY**  
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has a new fitness  
book. Do try this  
at home



APRIL 2006 TIME

MARTIN MANTER/ROCKWELL INC.



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# The Tale of the Ancient Bones

Although the skeleton of Kennewick Man was unearthed 10 years ago, Native Americans kept scientists from examining the 9,400-year-old remains until last summer. Our report on the fight and the findings caught the eye of readers eager to learn what such bones can tell us about the settlement of the Americas

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS A JAPANESE American has always led me to believe early man in America came from Asia, as one theory posits in your story "Who Were the First Americans?" [March 13]. As a youngster I saw a picture of an Eskimo girl in a book, and my younger sister looked like her twin. When I flew into Buffalo, N.Y., on business, the cabdriver who picked me up thought I was from the Indian reservation up the river. When I was relocating my family from one Chicago suburb to another, a moving-company worker appeared to be Japanese American, so I asked him if his father might be someone I know. He said it wasn't likely because his family lives on an Indian reservation in Wisconsin. Those observations aren't science, but for me they are proof enough.

TOM MURA  
Las Vegas

THERE ARE THEORIES THAT SAY CULTURES and nations began forming identities and differentiating themselves long before we previously believed they did. New evidence suggests that a coastal migration could have taken people from anywhere along the Pacific Rim, or the North African coast for that matter. The early adventurers who came to the Americas created the original melting pot. It's hard to imagine one particular race laying claim to the discovery of this place we call the Americas. We shouldn't even refer to the western hemisphere. A planet, after all, has no east or west.

DAVID A. CZUBA  
Bellingham, Wash.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS ARE ARGUING FOR THE legal right to study the bones, and Native Americans are insisting on their right to respectfully bury them. Which takes precedence, scientific research or religious sensitivity? Can scientists delve into a lost past without defiling sacred remains? Both groups' respect for the past can be a springboard for compromise. Surely there is a means by which scientists can study the remains of Kennewick Man that the tribes agree



**“Surely there is a means by which scientists can study the remains of Kennewick Man that the tribes agree is respectful.”**

JESSICA DANCY  
Macomb, Mich.

is respectful. All remains and relics can then be honored in a way Native Americans see fit.

JESSICA DANCY  
Macomb, Mich.

YOUR STORY QUOTED NATIVE AMERICAN tribal coordinator Rochanne Downs: "We know where we came from. Our people were made from mud, and then the tribes were sent out." There is very little difference between her belief and the creation of Adam in *Genesis*. Even scientists ill disposed toward spirituality have to consider that life arose from inorganic matter (i.e., mud, dust).

STEPHEN VERRY  
Vancouver, B.C.

## Rough Treatment

"ONE LIFE INSIDE GITMO" [MARCH 13] reported that Mohammed al-Qahtani, the Saudi accused of being the so-called 20th hijacker on 9/11, was coerced into confessing his ties to al-Qaeda. When we obtain information from prisoners by denying them basic human rights, then we are no better than the very organizations we are fighting. Against whom will the abusive interrogation techniques be used next—hardened criminals, drug dealers and political activists?

GILBERT LARAQUE  
Miami

TIME IS OVERLY CONCERNED ABOUT issues like the interrogation methods employed in the prison at Guantánamo and warrantless eavesdropping on phone calls. It is a typical liberal attitude to criticize and second-guess the government's tactics in the war against terrorism. Thank God, the media do not dictate U.S. policy and the general public is more sensible than you are.

SAM THOMAS  
New Hyde Park, N.Y.

SLEEP DEPRIVATION, EXPOSURE TO COLD, forced standing, denial of bathroom breaks, denial of clothing and emotional manipulation? That sounds like something I experienced recently: U.S. military boot camp.

JOSHUA MATTHEW FISHER  
SENIOR AIRMAN, U.S.A.F.  
Fort Edward, N.Y.

## China's Gathering Storm

"INSIDE THE PITCHFORK REBELLION" [March 13] suggested there may be a revolution in the making in China. What will happen if 900 million oppressed farmers rise up to get justice and revenge? It would be naive to applaud such a development. History shows us that revolutions never lead to what is hoped for. Instead, chaos spreads, inevitably leading to new catastrophes in an increasing number of countries. Given the



## WHEN HOPE DIED



Our March 13 reporting from China related that growing numbers of farmers are protesting about land disputes, pollution and corrupt local officials. Can

Beijing calm the rural discontent before it grows into a larger revolt? TIME's June 19, 1989, issue told the story of a mass demonstration that ended in tragedy, the Tiananmen Square protests:

"There he stood, implausibly resolute in his thin white shirt, an unknown Chinese man facing down a lumbering column of tanks. For a moment that will be long remembered, the lone man defied the struggle of China's citizens. **'WHY ARE YOU HERE? HE SHOUTED AT THE SILENT STEEL HULK. 'YOU HAVE DONE NOTHING BUT CREATE MISERY. My city is in chaos because of you.' The brief encounter between the man and the tank captured an epochal event in the lives of 1.1 billion Chinese: the state clanking with menace, swiveling right and left with uncertainty, is halted in its tracks because the people got in its way, and because it got in theirs ... In a showdown between the rulers and the ruled, the rulers would have their way. After all, it was a well-established truism of the 20th century that a Communist regime is a military regime in disguise. The disguise came off in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, in Poland in 1981—and in China last week.**"

Chinese powder keg, the Bush Administration's preoccupation with Iran seems rather out of proportion. Washington should concentrate on how to help China's political and business leaders defuse the risks.

STURE GADD  
Helsinki

TIME'S REPORTING PROVES THAT THE Chinese farmers are afraid. Their protests are peaceful, but they are still beaten and killed by the police. If the government responded this way in the U.S., riots would break out. The Chinese seem almost to have accepted that they can't do anything. Their government controls them completely, and that is manifestly unfair.

AMRITA JAGPAL  
West Chester, Ohio

## Security in the Global Market

COLUMNIST JOE KLEIN'S "IT'S ECONOMIC Security, Stupid" [March 13] hit the nail on the head. The U.S. response to the now defunct Dubai Ports deal was a global public relations nightmare. Although I agree with Klein that a "drastically revised social safety net for American workers" would ease the collective American insecurities and provide a more rational and less emotional view of the growing global economy, I don't see that becoming a reality anytime soon. Universal health insurance and government-subsidized pensions smack of socialism and would inevitably draw protest, even from those who would benefit most from the programs.

RICHARD S. RITSMAN  
Haledon, N.J.

KLEIN SAYS IF WE GIVE MIDDLE-INCOME Americans "economic security" in the form of government-run health care, "they might be willing to look at the rest of the world—and controversies like the Dubai Ports deal—less emotionally." It is a stretch to think that government-run health care would be satisfactory, and it would in no way affect the public's opinion toward foreign investment in the U.S.

MIKE VAN WINKLE  
Oak Park, Ill.

## A Hawk's Regrets

ANDREW SULLIVAN'S ESSAY "WHAT I GOT Wrong About the War" [March 13], in which he confessed his errors in supporting the war in Iraq, was a step in the right direction. The next step would be to ask for the resignation of all those responsible for such a devastating failure.

AARON GREENE  
Santa Monica, Calif.

SHOULD WE COMMEND SULLIVAN for confessing the neoconservatives' "huge errors" regarding Iraq, mistakes many of us identified years ago and for which we were branded unpatriotic, even while our children were preparing to be deployed there? No! Sullivan still attempts to justify the war and mentions the dead and wounded Americans only in passing. Now that he has confessed, he should go to a VA hospital, apologize to the soldiers there and then visit families of those who died in the name of incompetence, narcissism and cultural ignorance.

PAUL I. HETTICH  
Antioch, Ill.

SULLIVAN CAPTURED THE THOUGHTS of many Republicans and Democrats. His honesty deserves respect, but we wish that our President had spoken those words to us citizens, as well as to the world.

RAY ROSS  
Montrose, Colo.

I APPLAUD SULLIVAN'S CONFESSION OF HIS regrets about the war. It takes a sound disposition to criticize long-standing personal beliefs, especially when denouncing issues that have been so artfully aligned with American patriotism.

JAY B. TRELOAR  
Gainesville, Fla.

SULLIVAN MADE NO MENTION OF THE intense international scrutiny and pressure building against Iraq in 2004. One wishes that he had acknowledged that if the U.S. had supported—instead of undermined—diplomatic channels, perhaps war would not have been necessary. Nevertheless, he should be strenuously commended for admitting his errors. There can be no productive discussion unless we have the courage to look at the world as it is, not as we wish it would be.

CHRIS KRAUSE  
Edmonton, Alta.

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## Patient Summary

**ASTELIN® Nasal Spray** (azelastine hydrochloride)  
AS-tell-in (A-za-LAS-teen HI-dro-KLOR-ide)

This summary contains important information about ASTELIN. It is not meant to take the place of your doctor's instructions. Please read carefully before you use ASTELIN. Whenever you fill your prescription, read the accompanying summary because it may contain new information. Ask your doctor if you have questions about ASTELIN.

### What is ASTELIN?

ASTELIN is a prescription nasal spray medicine. ASTELIN is an antihistamine proven to relieve symptoms of seasonal allergies in adults and children 5 years and older. In addition, in people 12 years and older, it relieves symptoms caused by environmental irritants such as perfumes, cigarette smoke, exhaust fumes, chemical odors, and cold air. These symptoms include sneezing, itchy or runny nose, stuffy nose, and postnasal drip.

### Who should not use ASTELIN?

If you have experienced an allergic reaction to azelastine or any other ingredient in ASTELIN, do not use this drug. Your doctor can provide a list of these ingredients.

### What should I tell my doctor before I use ASTELIN?

Only your doctor can decide if ASTELIN is right for you. Before you use ASTELIN, tell him/her if you are:

- using other prescription medicines
- using medicines you can buy without a prescription, including natural products and herbal products
- pregnant, think you may be pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding
- allergic to any medicine

### How do I use ASTELIN?

Spray ASTELIN into your nose. Follow your doctor's instructions regarding when and how often to use it. Before you use ASTELIN, read the "How to Use Instructions" in the package. Do not spray ASTELIN into the eyes.

### How much ASTELIN should I use?

Your doctor will prescribe the dosage that's right for you, or your child, depending on your condition. The usual recommended dosages are:

**Adults and Children** (12 years and older): 2 sprays in each nostril twice daily

**Children** (5 to 11 years old): 1 spray in each nostril twice daily

### What are the most common side effects?

Like all medicines, ASTELIN may cause side effects; the most common are:

- bitter taste
- drowsiness
- headache
- nasal inflammation or burning

Tell your doctor if you are experiencing these or any other medical problems while using ASTELIN. For a complete list of side effects, ask your doctor.

**CAUTION:** Some people may feel sleepy when using ASTELIN. If you feel sleepy, avoid activities that require alertness (like driving a car or operating machinery), and do not drink alcoholic beverages or take other medicines that may cause drowsiness.

### What should I do in case of an accidental overdose?

Call your doctor immediately.

### How should I store ASTELIN?

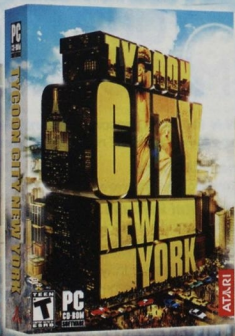
Store at room temperature (68°–77°F or 20°–25°C). Do not store in the freezer.

### General information about ASTELIN

Medicines sometimes are prescribed for conditions not mentioned in the patient leaflet. Do not use ASTELIN for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not share ASTELIN with other people. You are reading a summary. For more information, consult your doctor, call 1-800-598-4856, or visit [www.astelin.com](http://www.astelin.com).

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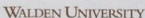
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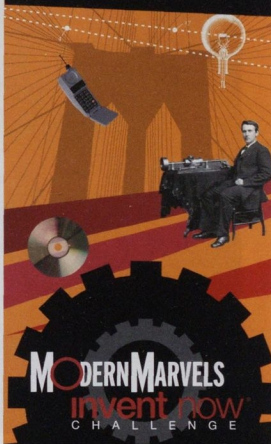


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childhood ambition ..... TO GET OUT OF WHERE I WAS .....

fondest memory ..... MY PARENTS AT THE PREMIERE OF "MEAN STREETS" 1973 .....

indulgence ..... CLOTHES .....

last purchase ..... 12 PAIR OF SOCKS FROM ROME, ITALY .....

favorite movie ..... THEY ARE LEGION .....

inspiration ..... OTHER FILMMAKERS .....

My life ..... STILL WORKING ON IT .....

My card ..... IS AMERICAN EXPRESS .....



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# Who Should Be Among This Year's Picks for the **TIME** 100?

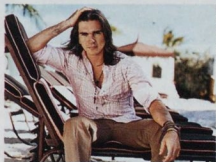
To help make the selection, **TIME** asked previous honorees whom they would judge to be the world's most influential people. The first installment:



ALFRED THURNER

## CRAIG NEWMARK

The "Craig" in craigslist transfigured the concept of classified ads for the Web. I'd select **Linus Torvalds**, who invented Linux, the Web's ubiquitous operating system; **Bart Ehrman**, the biblical scholar who wrote *Misquoting Jesus*, a book on how biblical texts, through error or intent, changed over the past 2,000 years; and **Reza Aslan**, who wrote *No God but God*, a book about what's really going on with Islam and the West, debunking the "clash of civilizations" argument.



UNION CHITRALA

## JUANES

The Colombian rocker is as adept at romantic ballads as he is at politically tinged anthems.

**Gilberto Gil**, the versatile master of rhythm and jazz, who is backing up his artistic message by becoming Brazil's Minister of Culture; his countryman **Caelano Veloso**, whose breathtaking range of musicianship makes him a global treasure; and my countryman **Jorge Franco**, author of the Faulknerian novel *Rosario Tijeras*, the inspiration for one of my songs.



STEFEN KRIEGER—EPACOMBI

## AYAAN HIRSI ALI

Somali-born, Muslim-raised Dutch politician and critic of Islamic extremism. I nominate Denmark's Prime Minister, **Anders Fogh Rasmussen**, for his handling of the cartoon affair. No amount of diplomatic pressure, economic boycotts or burned embassies would persuade him that limiting free press could have some noble outcome. Now, on issues of religious intolerance, we shall measure our leaders by the Rasmussen Resolve Scale. If they don't meet his standards, we will vote them away!



DENNIS VAN TINE—GAMMA

## ELIOT SPITZER

New York's attorney general usually discomfited captains of industry and is aiming to become Governor of the state. The 86 evangelical Christian leaders (including **Rick Warren**, author of *The Purpose-Driven Life*; the Rev. **Floyd Flake** of New York City; and the Rev. **Jesse Miranda** of Costa Mesa, Calif.) who have begun an initiative to fight global warming, declaring, "Millions of people could die in this century because of climate change, most of them our poorest global neighbors."

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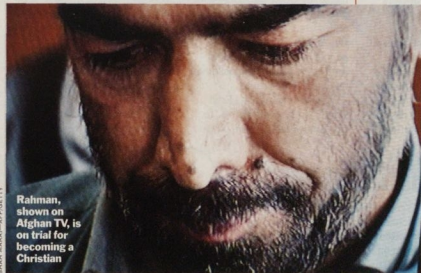
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# A CONVERT'S PLIGHT

**R**ENOUNCING ONE'S Muslim faith in Afghanistan is a crime punishable by death. When news trickled out of Kabul late last month that a former aid worker named Abdul Rahman, 41, was on trial for converting to Christianity, the U.S. government responded with dismay—but not much else. The

Foreign Minister, who was visiting Washington, to spare Rahman. President Bush declared, "We have got influence in Afghanistan, and we are going to use it to remind them that there are universal values." A White House official insists that "our displeasure could not have been made clearer." Still, the right-wing furor over the Rahman case is likely to reverberate. To many Amer-



Rahman, shown on Afghan TV, is on trial for becoming a Christian

case "is not under the competence of the U.S.," Under Secretary of State Nicholas Burns said. "If there is to be a trial, we hope that it's going to be transparent." That was the diplomatic equivalent of shrugging and saying, "What more can we do?"

The answer came swiftly from President Bush's outraged Christian base: a lot more. Religious leaders in the U.S. assailed the White House, with activists like Jay Sekulow—who helped rally support for Bush's Supreme Court nominees—bombarding Karl Rove's evangelical liaison with e-mail. Within 48 hours, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice had called Afghan President Hamid Karzai and urged Afghanistan's

icans, the fact that Christian converts face prosecution in a country "liberated" by the U.S. In 2002 has bolstered the perception that the divide between Islam and the West is growing. Ansarullah Mawlawizada, the judge in charge of Rahman's fate, defends the independence of the Afghan judiciary. "In the West you allow two women to get married because that is the law, and I respect that. In Afghanistan we have Shari'a law, and the people respect and accept this," he told TIME last week. "Shari'a law is very clear." Perhaps, but how it can coexist with Western values is not. —By Julie Rawe. Reported by Mike Allen, Rachel Morarjee and Elaine Shannon



“Nobody likes war. It creates a sense of uncertainty in the country.”

**PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH**, after acknowledging that he was spending some of the "political capital" gained from his 2004 re-election on the Iraq war

“Soldiers are not supposed to be soft and cuddly.”

**MICHAEL J. SMITH**, U.S. Army dog handler who was sentenced last week to six months behind bars for using his Belgian shepherd to "soften up" prisoners at the Abu Ghraib facility in Iraq

“This could be the beginning of the end.”

**JOSE LUIS RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO**, Spanish Prime Minister, after the Basque separatist group ETA, which has killed more than 800 people over the past 40 years in its quest for Basque independence, announced a permanent cease-fire

“I performed jihad and killed Americans! Why should I stand up in front of you?”

**LOUAI AL-SAKKA**, alleged al-Qaeda operative who is on trial for orchestrating the 2003 Istanbul bombings, after refusing to stand to address the judge in a Turkish courtroom last week

“They would do well to spend less time on propaganda.”

**CHRISTOPHER HILL**, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, in response to a statement from North Korea's Foreign Ministry that said a "pre-emptive strike is not the monopoly of the United States"

“My husband walked up to the commanding officer smiling and with flowers in hand. Before he started talking, the officer ordered attack.”

**IRINA KOZULINA**, wife of Belarus' opposition leader and former presidential candidate Alexander Kozulin, who was seized by riot police after leading thousands in what appeared to be a peaceful protest of the country's recent election results

“Under no circumstances would I ever have anyone fired for having breasts that were too large.”

**BILLY JOEL**, pop singer, responding to accusations from a dancer in a production of his hit Broadway show *Movin' Out* that she was fired because of her ample bosom





AP/WIDEWORLD

## Frist Finds His Cause

**A**T THE START OF 2005, BILL Frist seemed to have the political Midas touch. A successful surgeon, the Tennessee Republican had blossomed in his second career, rising from his election to the U.S. Senate in 1994 to the post of majority leader in 2002. But last year, while Frist tried to both manage an unwieldy Senate and prepare for a 2008 presidential run, he often sounded off-

balance—as when he inserted himself into the Terri Schiavo controversy, boldly but mistakenly arguing that her doctors misdiagnosed her vegetative state.

Frist will again find himself at the center of an emotional issue this week as the Senate debates illegal-immigration policy, and his performance could show whether he has regained his political footing.

### Frist tours a processing center for immigrant detainees in L.A.

His party is divided: some G.O.P.ers simply want tougher border enforcement, while others, including President Bush, want temporary work permits for illegal immigrants. In December, the House sided with the hard-liners, passing a bill with no such guest-worker program and with provisions that would make it a federal crime to offer assistance to illegal immigrants. New York Senator Hillary Clinton, a possible 2008 contender on the other side of the aisle, slammed the bill, saying it “would literally criminalize the Good Samaritan and probably even Jesus himself.” In rallies from Milwaukee, Wis., to Los Angeles, thousands of people marched last week to protest the proposed crackdown on illegal immigrants.

So with whom has Frist sided? None of the above. To the annoyance of some G.O.P.

colleagues, who were crafting their own bill, Frist put out his plan, which would increase penalties for people in the U.S. illegally and add funding for guarding the border but not give work permits to illegal immigrants already here. While he has left open the possibility of backing a bill that includes a guest-worker provision, he’s determined to get stronger border enforcement passed, which will please conservative voters who will pick the G.O.P. nominee in 2008. David Winston, a veteran G.O.P. pollster, says that Frist—who plans to retire from the Senate after this year—“is clearly laying out this marker.” If he can succeed in passing an immigration bill—especially his own—he may regain some of the luster he lost last year. If he can’t, he may return home to Tennessee as the ineffectual G.O.P. leader who lost his touch—and his presidential prospects. —By Perry Bacon Jr.

## ONE YEAR ON: ANOTHER SCHIAVO SKIRMISH

**T**erri Schiavo died last March 31 after her husband Michael, over the anguished protests of her parents and siblings, won the right to remove her feeding tube. The bitter battle—which played out on TV and drew in Congress, the President, even the Pope—is set to resume in bookstores this week as both Michael Schiavo and Terri’s family release competing memoirs ahead of the first anniversary of her death.

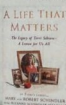
In *Terri: The Truth*, Michael—who after Terri’s death married the mother of his two children and now works as a nurse in a Florida county prison—reiterates the arguments he made last year: Terri would not have wanted artificial life support; she was beyond recovery; she felt no pain. He remains angry at his former in-laws. “They sunk so deep,” he says. “They said I strangled Terri, I abused Terri. I have the medical

examiner’s report that says there’s no abuse.” Michael knows people will view his book as an attempt to settle scores but says, “It is not an attack on Terri’s parents. It’s just the truth of what happened.”

In their book, *A Life That Matters*,

Terri’s parents and siblings disagree. The Schindlers blame Michael for her death and slam U.S. courts for allowing the removal of her feeding tube, equating that with the inhumanity of Nazi Germany. “Terri was killed for no reason,” says her sister Suzanne.

Michael says telling his story has been healing—but again, Terri’s family disagrees. “There will never be closure,” says her father Robert. The only thing the two sides apparently agree on is that reconciliation seems impossible. “That bridge,” says Michael, “is burned.” —By Clayton Neuman



With dueling memoirs, Schiavo's husband and parents renew their public battle

## BLOGWATCH



Everything seems to happen faster in cyberspace—even a writer’s rise and fall. Ben Domenech, 24, who co-founded the right-wing politblog **REDSTATE**, had

barely settled in last week at **RED AMERICA**, Washingtonpost.com’s new conservative blog, when left-wing bloggers dug up some of his college writing and highlighted passages that were suspiciously similar to other journalists’ work. **ATRIOS** and **DAILY KOS** flagged movie reviews that uncomfortably resembled those by writers at Salon.com, as well as a postcollege film analysis by Domenech for the *National Review Online* that lifted unique phrasing from Steve Murray of the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. Just three days after the launch of *Red America*, Domenech resigned. In a statement, the Post acknowledged the “powerful role that the Internet can play in the practice of journalism.” Back at his old Web home, Domenech slammed the “liberal attack machine” but found “enormous solace” in one thing: that his foes “spent this week bashing me, instead of America.”

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Please see the Patient Product Information on the adjacent page and discuss it with your doctor.

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**Generic name: montelukast (mon-te-LOO-kast) sodium**

Read this information before you start taking SINGULAR®. Also, read the leaflet you get each time you refill SINGULAR®, since there may be new information in the leaflet since the last time you saw it. This leaflet does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition and/or your treatment.

#### What is SINGULAR®?

• SINGULAR is a medicine called a leukotriene receptor antagonist. It works by blocking substances in the body called leukotrienes. SINGULAR is not a steroid. Blocking leukotrienes improves asthma and allergic rhinitis. (See the end of this leaflet for more information about asthma and allergic rhinitis.)

SINGULAR is prescribed for the treatment of asthma and allergic rhinitis:

##### 1. Asthma.

SINGULAR should be used for the long-term management of asthma in adults and children ages 12 months and older.

**Do not take SINGULAR for the immediate relief of an asthma attack.** If you get an asthma attack, you should follow the instructions your doctor gave you for treating asthma attacks.

##### 2. Allergic Rhinitis.

SINGULAR is used to help control the symptoms of allergic rhinitis (sneezing, stuffy nose, runny nose, itching of the nose). SINGULAR is used to treat seasonal allergic rhinitis (outdoor allergies that happen part of the year) in adults and children ages 2 years and older, and perennial allergic rhinitis (indoor allergies that happen all year) in adults and children ages 6 months and older.

(See end of this leaflet for more information about allergic rhinitis)

#### Who should not take SINGULAR?

Do not take SINGULAR if you are allergic to SINGULAR or any of its ingredients.

The active ingredient in SINGULAR is montelukast sodium.

See the end of this leaflet for a list of all the ingredients in SINGULAR.

#### What should I tell my doctor before I start taking SINGULAR?

Tell your doctor about:

- **Pregnancy:** If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, SINGULAR may not be right for you.
- **Breast-feeding:** If you are breast-feeding, SINGULAR may be passed in your milk to your baby. You should consult your doctor before taking SINGULAR if you are breast-feeding or intend to breast-feed.
- **Medical Problems or Allergies:** Talk about any medical problems or allergies you have now or had in the past.
- **Other Medicines:** Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, and herbal supplements. Some medicines may affect how SINGULAR works, or SINGULAR may affect how your other medicines work.

#### How should I take SINGULAR?

**For adults and children 12 months of age and older with asthma:**

- Take SINGULAR once a day in the evening.
- Take SINGULAR every day for as long as your doctor prescribes it, even if you have no asthma symptoms.
- You may take SINGULAR with food or without food.
- If your asthma symptoms get worse, or if you need to increase the use of your inhaled rescue medicine for asthma attacks, call your doctor right away.
- **Do not take SINGULAR for the immediate relief of an asthma attack.** If you get an asthma attack, you should follow the instructions your doctor gave you for treating asthma attacks.
- Always have your inhaled rescue medicine for asthma attacks with you.
- Do not stop taking or lower the dose of your other asthma medicines unless your doctor tells you to.
- If your doctor has prescribed a medicine for you to use before exercise, keep using that medicine unless your doctor tells you not to.

**For adults and children 2 years of age and older with seasonal allergic rhinitis, or for adults and children 6 months of age and older with perennial allergic rhinitis:**

- Take SINGULAR once a day, at about the same time each day.
- Take SINGULAR every day for as long as your doctor prescribes it.
- You may take SINGULAR with food or without food.

#### How should I give SINGULAR oral granules to my child?

Do not open the packet until ready to use.

SINGULAR 4-mg oral granules can be given:

- directly in the mouth;
- dissolved in 1 teaspoonful (5 mL) of cold or room temperature baby formula or breast milk;
- mixed with a spoonful of one of the following soft foods at cold or room temperature: applesauce, mashed carrots, rice, or ice cream.

Be sure that the entire dose is mixed with the food, baby formula, or breast milk and that the child is given the entire spoonful of the food, baby formula, or breast milk mixture right away (within 15 minutes).

**IMPORTANT:** Never store any oral granules mixed with food, baby formula, or breast milk for use at a later time. Throw away any unused portion.

#### Do not put SINGULAR oral granules in any liquid

Drink other than baby formula or breast milk. However, your child may drink liquids after swallowing the SINGULAR oral granules.

#### What is the daily dose of SINGULAR for asthma or allergic rhinitis?

##### For Asthma (Take in the evening):

- One 10-mg tablet for adults and adolescents 15 years of age and older.
- One 5-mg chewable tablet for children 6 to 14 years of age.
- One 4-mg chewable tablet or one packet of 4-mg oral granules for children 2 to 5 years of age, or
- One packet of 4-mg oral granules for children 12 to 23 months of age.

##### For Allergic Rhinitis (Take at about the same time each day):

- One 10-mg tablet for adults and adolescents 15 years of age and older.
- One 5-mg chewable tablet for children 6 to 14 years of age.
- One 4-mg chewable tablet for children 2 to 5 years of age.
- One packet of 4-mg oral granules for children 2 to 5 years of age with seasonal allergic rhinitis, or for children 6 months to 5 years of age with perennial allergic rhinitis.

#### What should I avoid while taking SINGULAR?

If you have asthma and if your asthma is made worse by aspirin, continue to avoid aspirin or other medicines called non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs while taking SINGULAR.

#### What are the possible side effects of SINGULAR?

The side effects of SINGULAR are usually mild, and generally did not cause patients to stop taking their medicine. The side effects in patients treated with SINGULAR were similar in type and frequency to side effects in patients who were given a placebo (a pill containing no medicine).

The most common side effects with SINGULAR include:

- stomach pain
- stomach or intestinal upset
- heartburn
- tiredness
- fever
- stuffy nose
- cough
- flu
- upper respiratory infection
- dizziness
- headache
- rash

Less common side effects that have happened with SINGULAR include (listed alphabetically): agitation including aggressive behavior, allergic reactions (including swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and/or throat, which may cause trouble breathing or swallowing), hives, and itching, bad/vivid dreams, increased bleeding tendency, bruising, diarrhea, drowsiness, hallucinations (seeing things that are not there), hepatitis, indigestion, inflammation of the pancreas, irritability, joint pain, muscle aches and muscle cramps, nausea, palpitations, pins and needles, numbness, restlessness, seizures (convulsions or fits), swelling, trouble sleeping, and vomiting.

Rarely, asthmatic patients taking SINGULAR have experienced a condition that includes certain symptoms that do not go away or that get worse. These occur usually, but not always, in patients who were taking steroid drugs by mouth for asthma and whose steroids were being slowly lowered or stopped. Although SINGULAR has not been shown to cause this condition, you must tell your doctor right away if you get one or more of these symptoms:

- a feeling of pins and needles or numbness of arms or legs
- a flu-like illness
- rash
- severe inflammation (pain and swelling) of the sinuses (sinusitis)

These are not all the possible side effects of SINGULAR. For more information ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Talk to your doctor if you think you have side effects from taking SINGULAR.

#### General Information about the safe and effective use of SINGULAR

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. Do not use SINGULAR for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give SINGULAR to other people even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them. **Keep SINGULAR and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

Store SINGULAR at 25°C (77°F). Protect from moisture and light. Store in original package.

This leaflet summarizes information about SINGULAR. If you would like more information, talk to your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about SINGULAR that is written for health professionals.

#### What are the ingredients in SINGULAR?

Active ingredient: montelukast sodium

**SINGULAR chewable tablets contain aspartame, a source of phenylalanine.**

Pharmacokinetics: SINGULAR 4-mg and 5-mg chewable tablets contain 0.674 and 0.842 mg phenylalanine, respectively.

Inactive ingredients:

- 4-mg oral granules: mannitol, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and magnesium stearate.
- 4-mg and 5-mg chewable tablets: mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, red ferric oxide, croscarmellose sodium, cherry flavor, aspartame, and magnesium stearate.
- 10-mg tablet: microcrystalline cellulose, lactose monohydrate, croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, red ferric oxide, yellow ferric oxide, and carnauba wax.

#### What is asthma?

Asthma is a continuing (chronic) inflammation of the airways (small passageways) within the tubes that carry air from outside the body to the lungs.

Symptoms of asthma include:

- coughing
- wheezing
- chest tightness
- shortness of breath

#### What is allergic rhinitis?

- Seasonal allergic rhinitis, also known as hay fever, is triggered by outdoor allergens such as pollens from trees, grasses, and weeds.
- Perennial allergic rhinitis may occur year-round and is generally triggered by indoor allergens such as dust mites, animal dander, and/or mold spores.
- Symptoms of allergic rhinitis may include:
  - stuffy, runny, and/or itchy nose
  - sneezing

Rx only

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# WHERE ARE THEY NOW? 90210 EDITION

After languishing for years in TV-movieland, most of the West Beverly High class of '93—that is, the original cast of *Beverly Hills, 90210*—scored new shows this season. Next up is Tori Spelling, whose

sitcom *so noTORious* debuts April 2. We rate their success on a counterintuitive scale of cracked TVs: one TV means they've gone on to great (O.K., good) things. Four TVs? Back to detention! —By *Jeninne Lee-St. John*



**BRIAN AUSTIN GREEN**

(David) Green plays Freddie Prinze Jr.'s sidekick on *Freddie*, which has survived almost a full season on ABC! Didn't Mom always say, it's the nerds who grow up to be hot and rich?

**GABRIELLE CARTERIS**

(Andrea) Andrea never had it so good as the others. Well, some things never change. After five episodes, *Palmetto Pointe*, her widely ignored teen soap on the "I" channel, ran out of money.



**JASON PRIESTLEY**

(Brandon) CBS put its much hyped *Love Monkey* on "indefinite hiatus" (read: all but canceled) after three episodes this winter. No big surprise. Brandon never was lucky in love.

**JENNIE GARTH** (Kelly)

After four years on the WB, her sitcom *What I Like About You* had its finale last week. At least Garth's character had a happy ending—she got married.



**TORI SPELLING** (Donna)

Some critics griped when her producer-dad Aaron Spelling cast her in *90210*. She's not bad in her new VH1 sitcom, but the role isn't much of a stretch: she plays herself.

**LUKE PERRY** (Dylan)

On *90210*, he inherited piles of cash and dated best friends. On *Windfall* (on NBC this summer), he wins piles of cash, and his wife dated his best friend. The difference in '06? No sideburns.



## China's Super Girl Needs a Rescue

*American Idol* is big. Mongolian *Cow Sour Yogurt Super Girl's Voice* is huge. *Super Girl*—as China's dairy-company-sponsored imitation of *Idol* is known—drew a TV audience of 400 million for the finale of its four-month run last year. Voting by text message, viewers chose Li Yuchun, 21, a college student who sang like a man and sometimes dressed like Mick Jagger, as their 2005 *Super Girl*.

It turns out that she may also be the last one. The State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, China's chief broadcast regulator, last week issued new rules governing *Idol*-inspired shows. The directive says contests

should contribute to "constructing a harmonious socialist society... [They] must not make a hubbub about things as they please and must avoid creating stars." These restrictions may or may not prevent *Super Girl* from securing permission to air, but they're certain to cramp the show's style.

Less certain is what prompted the rebuke, which has stoked vigorous debate among the show's Net-savvy fans. Some speculate that the authorities worried that voting for TV contestants would make the Chinese want to vote in other contexts, such as for their political leaders. Others thought Li and her fellow finalists were insufficiently prim role models. It's also possible that *Super Girl*—produced by a station in Hunan province—was upstaging CCTV, China's national network, which produces its own more subdued but far less popular ersatz *Idol*.

Future *Super Girls* may see their ambitions quashed, but the directive reserves its harshest orders for prospective judges, who "should be positive and healthy... They must not make contestants embarrassed." That last part may explain the original Simon Cowell's take on the Chinese rules: "Crazy." —By *Susan Jakes*

**Li Yuchun, center, beat two other finalists last year to become China's Super Girl**



EIGHT LIVES TO GO...

A South Carolina house cat named Piper plummeted 80 ft. from a tree last week and survived. Turns out her feat—which a local TV station caught on video and was also aired online—wasn't unusual. Cats take the plunge so often that "feline high-rise syndrome" was coined in 1976 to describe survivors' injuries (often a bloody nose and chest or lung trauma). "We have on record cats surviving after falling from 32 stories," says James Richards, director of Cornell University's Feline Health Center. How? A cat instinctively rights itself in midair, then spreads its wings to maximize drag and diffuse the landing impact over its whole body. But, kids, don't try that at home—it's a feline thing. "Cats," Richards says, "are special little guys." —By *Sora Song*

THE WE'RE ALL ON  
A DIFFERENT PAGE ERA IS OVER.



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It's time to upgrade  
our Office 97.

Brilliant.





## NUMBERS

**\$2,423** Average tax refund so far this year, up 4% from 2005, an increase that the IRS attributes to overwithholding from paychecks

**\$10 billion** Amount overwithheld by Americans annually, effectively giving the government an interest-free loan

**39** Most common length of pregnancies, in weeks, for U.S. mothers who gave birth in 2002—the most recent year for which data are available—compared with 40 weeks in 1992

**21%** Decline from 1992 to 2002 in the number of U.S. babies born late



## 30 million

Bags lost by airlines globally in 2005—a record high—of which 240,000 were never returned to their owners

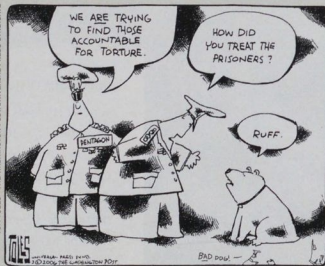
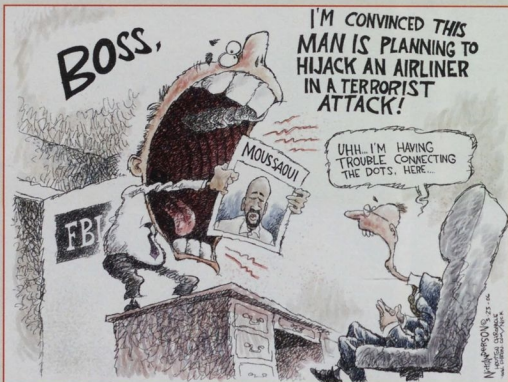
**\$2.5 billion** Amount airlines spent returning lost luggage to its owners last year, up from \$1.6 billion in 2004



**5%** Tax on disposable wooden chopsticks in China under a timber-conservation law that takes effect April 1

**45 billion** Pairs of disposable chopsticks the Chinese use each year

Sources: USA Today (2); March of Dimes (2); USA Today (2); National Geographic News (2)



“How many folks this morning watched the President’s press conference? ... The rest of his term, he’s committed to one thing: he’s going to disarm Iran, he’s going to disarm Korea and he’s going to disarm Cheney.”

—DAVID LETTERMAN

“Donald and his wife Melania Trump gave birth this morning to a baby boy. They named him Barron William Rothschild Fabergé Egg Trump. Cute kid. He really takes after his father—barely a day old and he has already bankrupted two casinos.”

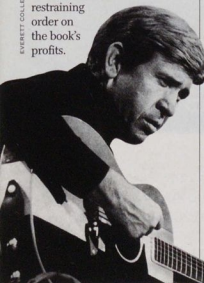
—JIMMY KIMMEL

For more political humor, visit [time.com/cartoons](http://time.com/cartoons)



**RETIRING. PAUL TAGLIABUE**, 65, as commissioner of the National Football League, whose solid relationship with the Players Association facilitated a landmark 1992 collective-bargaining agreement considered a team-sports model that balanced free agency with a salary cap; in New York City. During his 17-year tenure, the unflappable Tagliabue oversaw the addition of four teams and the creation of the league's TV network.

**FILED SUIT. BARRY BONDS**, 41, slugger for the San Francisco Giants; against the authors and publishers of *Game of Shadows*, which claims Bonds took steroids for at least five seasons; in San Francisco. Instead of suing for libel, his lawyers seek to block authors Mark Fainaru-Wada and Lance Williams from profiting, arguing they "illegally obtained" the grand-jury testimony on which the book relies. Judge James Warren said Bonds was unlikely to prevail and denied his lawyers' request for a temporary restraining order on the book's profits.



**DIED. ROBERT GRIMM**, 54, vegetable king who helped popularize baby carrots; of a heart attack; in Bakersfield, Calif. Grimmway Farms marketed the 2-in. carrot—a full-size root that has been peeled and polished—as a healthy, easy snack. Carrot sales soared 33% in the 1990s, fueling Grimmway's growth into a \$350 million company.



**DIED. BERNARD LACOSTE**, 74, who presided over the Lacoste apparel company for 40 years and made its crocodile logo a much imitated global brand; in Paris. After taking over the sportswearmaker—founded by his tennis-champ father René Lacoste, who created the signature polo shirt in reaction to the stifling long-sleeved Oxfords worn by players in the 1920s—the younger Lacoste licensed its logo to manufacturers across the globe and increased sales volume from 300,000 items in the 1960s to 50 million last year.

▼ **DIED. BUCK OWENS**, 76, singer of more than 20 No. 1 country hits and longtime co-host of the hayseed variety show *See Haw*; in Los Angeles. Although 16 years in *See Haw*'s Kornfield County made Owens appear part of the Nashville establishment, his music career was spent in defiance of what he considered country music's slick, string-heavy arrangements. As a popularizer of the Bakersfield sound, named for the California town that was a destination for Dust Bowl refugees like himself, Owens used honky-tonk vocals and rock-'n'-roll guitars to add edge to his songs. His 1988 duet with Dwight Yoakam, *Streets of Bakersfield*, was his last No. 1 hit.

**DIED. PHILIP KUNHARDT JR.**, 78, managing editor of *LIFE* who went on to produce such historical PBS documentaries as *Freedom and The American President*; in Chappaqua, N.Y. Kunhardt also wrote numerous books, including *The Dreaming Game*, about his mother, children's author Dorothy M. Kunhardt, who created the 1940 classic *Pat the Bunny*.

**DIED. SARAH CALDWELL**, 82, imaginative founding director of the now defunct Opera Company of Boston and the first woman to conduct at New York City's Metropolitan Opera; in Portland, Maine. Caldwell produced some 100 operas over 30 years, including complex modern works like Prokofiev's *War and Peace*.



Though her insistence on directing and conducting could slow production, she was hailed as an inventive artist and a nurturer of emerging singers. A 1975 *TIME* cover story called her Music's Wonder Woman.

**DIED. ADDWAITYA**, around 250 years old, giant tortoise thought to have been the world's oldest living creature; in a zoo in Calcutta. Brought from the Seychelles to India by British sailors in the 1700s, Addwaitya (Bengali for "the one and only") first belonged to Robert Clive, who helped establish colonial rule in India. Clive died in 1774, but his pet stayed on in the garden of his estate, moving to the zoo 100 years later.



## 69 YEARS AGO IN TIME

Each year brings its familiar rites and beloved rituals—like the end of spring training and the first pitch of the new **BASEBALL** season, which begins next week. Back in 1937, however, there was one difference: no steroid scandals.



In 1886, famed "Cap" Anson created a furor by taking his Chicago baseball team (including Evangelist Billy Sunday) to Hot Springs, Ark., to get ready for the opening of the season. Since then, spring training has been a baseball institution. Main purpose of spring training is not to recondition basebatters but to recondition baseball addicts, by reminding them that a new season is about to start, reviving their interest in the game. By last week, baseball addicts had had six weeks of training-camp news to assure them that the 1937 major-league season would start in Boston (Bees v. Phillies) and Washington (Senators v. Athletics) April 19... while baseball experts, governed by ancient tradition, predicted how the teams would stand when the 1937 season ends Oct. 3.

—*TIME*, April 19, 1937

Read the entire article at [time.com/years](http://time.com/years)



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# GLOBAL WARMING





# Polar ice caps are melting faster than ever...

**AT SEA** In the Canadian high Arctic, a polar bear negotiates what was once solid ice. Bears are drowning as warmer waters widen the distance from floe to floe

ARCTICNET—NCE







**More and more  
land is being  
devastated by drought...**

**MOONSCAPE** Cattle struggle across parched land in Ethiopia. The amount of the earth's surface afflicted by drought has more than doubled since the 1970s

BOBBY HAAS—NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE COLLECTION





# Rising waters are drowning low-lying communities...

**ADrift** Banana-leaf rafts save Indian villagers washed out of their homes. Creeping seas and increasingly savage monsoons make for deadlier floods

ANUPAM NATH—AP





**By Any Measure, Earth Is at...**

# THE TIPPING POINT



**The climate is crashing, and global warming is to blame. Why the crisis hit so soon—and what we can do about it**

**By Jeffrey Kluger**

that reached 180 m.p.h.—exploded through northeastern Australia. It certainly looked that way last year as curtains of fire and dust turned the skies of Indonesia orange,

JULIE SPURGEON—ALAMY/ISTOCK

thanks to drought-fueled blazes sweeping the island nation. It certainly looks that way as sections of ice the size of small states calve from the disintegrating Arctic and Antarctic. And it certainly looks that way as the sodden wreckage of New Orleans continues to molder, while the waters of the Atlantic gather themselves for a new hurricane season just two months away. Disasters have always been with us and surely always will be. But when they hit this hard and come this fast—when the emergency becomes commonplace—something has gone grievously wrong. That something is global warming.

The image of Earth as organism—famously dubbed Gaia by environmentalist James Lovelock—has probably been overworked, but that's not to say the planet can't behave like a living thing, and these days, it's a living thing fighting a fever. From heat waves to storms to floods to fires to massive glacial melts, the global climate seems to be crashing around us. Scientists have been calling this shot for decades. This is precisely what they have been warning would happen if we continued pumping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, trapping the heat that flows in from the sun and raising global temperatures.

Environmentalists and lawmakers spent years shouting at one another about whether the grim forecasts were true, but in the past five years or so, the serious debate has quietly ended. Global warming, even most skeptics have concluded, is the real deal, and human activity has been causing it. If there was any consolation, it was that the glacial pace of nature would give us decades or even centuries to sort out the problem.

But glaciers, it turns out, can move with surprising speed, and so can nature. What few people reckoned on was that global climate systems are booby-trapped with tipping points and feedback loops, thresholds past which the slow creep of environmental decay gives way to sudden and self-perpetuating collapse. Pump enough CO<sub>2</sub> into the sky, and that last part per million of greenhouse gas behaves like the 212th degree Fahrenheit that turns a pot of hot water into

a plume of billowing steam. Melt enough Greenland ice, and you reach the point at which you're not simply dripping meltwater into the sea but dumping whole glaciers. By one recent measure, several Greenland ice sheets have doubled their rate of slide, and just last week the journal *Science* published a study suggesting that by the end of the century, the world could be locked in to an eventual rise in sea levels of as much as 20 ft. Nature, it seems, has finally got a bellyful of us.

"Things are happening a lot faster than anyone predicted," says Bill Chameides, chief scientist for the advocacy group Environmental Defense and a former professor of atmospheric chemistry. "The last 12 months have been alarming." Adds Ruth Curry of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts: "The ripple through the scientific community is palpable."

And it's not just scientists who are taking notice. Even as nature crosses its tipping points, the public seems to have reached its own. For years, popular skepticism about climatological science stood in the way of addressing the problem, but the naysayers—many of whom were on the payroll of energy companies—have become an increasingly marginalized breed. In a new TIME/ABC News/Stanford University poll, 85% of respondents agree that global warming probably is happening. Moreover, most respondents say they want some action taken. Of those polled, 87% believe the government should either encourage or require lowering of power-plant emissions, and 85% think something should be done to get cars to use less gasoline. Even Evangelical Christians, once one of the most reliable columns in the conservative base, are demanding action, most notably in February, when 86 Christian leaders formed the Evangelical Climate Initiative, demanding that Congress regulate greenhouse gases.

A collection of new global-warming books is hitting the shelves in response to that awakening interest, followed closely by TV and theatrical documentaries. The most notable of them is *An Inconvenient Truth*, due out in May, a profile of former Vice President Al Gore and his climate-change work, which is generating a lot of prerelease buzz over an unlikely topic and an equally unlikely star. For all its lack of Hollywood flash, the film compensates by conveying both the hard science of global warming and Gore's particular passion.

Such public stirrings are at last getting the attention of politicians and business leaders, who may not always respond to

**KINDLING** Once cool and wet, forests like this in the Yukon are falling victim first to drought, then to fire

**N**O ONE CAN SAY EXACTLY WHAT IT looks like when a planet takes ill, but it probably looks a lot like Earth. Never mind what you've heard about global warming as a slow-motion emergency that would take decades to play out. Suddenly and unexpectedly, the crisis is upon us.

It certainly looked that way last week as the atmospheric bomb that was Cyclone Larry—a Category 5 storm with wind bursts





science but have a keen nose for where votes and profits lie. State and local lawmakers have started taking action to curb emissions, and major corporations are doing the same. Wal-Mart has begun installing wind turbines on its stores to generate electricity and is talking about putting solar reflectors over its parking lots. HSBC, the world's second largest bank, has pledged to neutralize its carbon output by investing in wind farms and other green projects. Even President Bush, hardly a favorite of greens, now acknowledges climate change and boasts of the steps he is taking to fight it. Most of those steps, however, involve research and voluntary emissions controls, not exactly the laws with teeth scientists are calling for.

Is it too late to reverse the changes global warming has wrought? That's still not clear. Reducing our emissions output year to year is hard enough. Getting it low enough so that the atmosphere can heal is a multi-generational commitment. "Ecosystems are usually able to maintain themselves," says Terry Chapin, a biologist and professor of

ecology at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. "But eventually they get pushed to the limit of tolerance."

## CO<sub>2</sub> AND THE POLES

AS A TINY COMPONENT OF OUR ATMOSPHERE, carbon dioxide helped warm Earth to comfortable levels we are all used to. But too much of it does an awful lot of damage. The gas represents just a few hundred parts per million (p.p.m.) in the overall air blanket, but they're powerful parts because they allow sunlight to stream in but prevent much of the heat from radiating back out. During the last ice age, the atmosphere's CO<sub>2</sub> concentration was just 180 p.p.m., putting Earth into a deep freeze. After the glaciers retreated but before the dawn of the modern era, the total had risen to a comfortable 280 p.p.m. In just the past century and a half, we have pushed the level to 381 p.p.m., and we're feeling the effects. Of the 20 hottest years on record, 19 occurred in the 1980s or later. According to NASA scientists, 2005 was one of the hottest years in more than a century.

It's at the North and South poles that those steamboat conditions are felt particularly acutely, with

glaciers and ice caps crumbling to slush. Once the thaw begins, a number of mechanisms kick in to keep it going. Greenland is a vivid example. Late last year, glaciologist Eric Rignot of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., and Pannir Kanagaratnam, a research assistant professor at the University of Kansas, analyzed data from Canadian and European satellites and found that Greenland ice is not just melting but doing so more than twice as fast, with 53 cu. mi. draining away into the sea last year alone, compared with 22 cu. mi. in 1996. A cubic mile of water is about five times the amount Los Angeles uses in a year.

Dumping that much water into the ocean is a very dangerous thing. Icebergs don't raise sea levels when they melt because they're floating, which means they have displaced all the water they're ever going to. But

ice on land, like Greenland's, is a different matter. Pour that into oceans that

## FEELING THE HEAT

Global warming is already disrupting the biological world, pushing many species to the brink of extinction and turning others into runaway pests. But the worst is yet to come

### QUIVER TREE

This striking giant aloe was given its name by the San people of southern Africa, who use the tree's hollow branches as quivers for their arrows. Scientists have discovered that quiver trees are starting to die off in parts of their traditional range. The species might be in the early stages of moving southward, trying to escape rising temperatures closer to the equator.



### PIÑON MOUSE

This tiny resident of the southwestern U.S. has long eked out its living in juniper woodlands, but in California it is heading for higher, cooler altitudes in the High Sierra conifer forests. The mouse is one of several small mammals in the region that have moved their homes 1,000 to 3,000 ft. higher in elevation over the past century.



### RED-BREASTED GOOSE

Twenty-six bird species, including this goose, which breeds in the Arctic, are listed by the World Conservation Union as threatened by global warming. Half are seabirds whose food supplies are diminished because of climate changes. The rest are terrestrial species, including several whose coastal habitats are at risk because of rising sea levels.

### AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Global warming might not only



shrink the elephant's range within Africa but may also wreak havoc with the animal's love life. The relative abundance—or scarcity—of food affects the social hierarchy of the herd, which in turn can determine which animals get to breed.

### BUTTERFLIES

Researchers have documented shifts in the ranges of many butterflies. One study looked at 35 species of non-migratory butterflies whose ranges extended from northern Africa to northern Europe. The scientists found that two-thirds of the species had shifted their home ranges northward by 20 to 150 miles. In the U.S., researchers have closely tracked the movements of the butterfly known as Edith's checkerspot (at right, middle). Though butterflies might be sturdier than they look, scientists believe many species will not survive the impact of climate change.



PHOTO LEFT: ANTHONY DANON/ISTOCK; PHOTO RIGHT: MICHAEL LOCKE/ISTOCK. ANIMALS: ANTHONY DANON/ISTOCK; PHOTO RIGHT: MICHAEL LOCKE/ISTOCK. BUTTERFLIES: ANTHONY DANON/ISTOCK; PHOTO RIGHT: MICHAEL LOCKE/ISTOCK.

RESEARCHER: CLAUDE NORDSTRAND & MARIE PERENNÉ; PHOTO: JEFFREY M. HARRIS; RESEARCHER: E.R. DEGENHARDT; PHOTO: JEFFREY M. HARRIS



are already rising (because warm water expands), and you deluge shorelines. By some estimates, the entire Greenland ice sheet would be enough to raise global sea levels 23 ft., swallowing up large parts of coastal Florida and most of Bangladesh. The Antarctic holds enough ice to raise sea levels more than 215 ft.

## FEEDBACK LOOPS

ONE OF THE REASONS THE LOSS OF THE planet's ice cover is accelerating is that as the poles' bright white surface shrinks, it changes the relationship of Earth and the sun. Polar ice is so reflective that 90% of the sunlight that strikes it simply bounces back into space, taking much of its energy with it. Ocean water does just the opposite, absorbing 90% of the energy it receives. The more energy it retains, the warmer it gets, with the result that each mile of ice that melts vanishes faster than the mile that preceded it.

That is what scientists call a feedback loop, and it's a nasty one, since once you uncap the Arctic Ocean, you unleash another beast: the comparatively warm

layer of water about 600 ft. deep that circulates in and out of the Atlantic. "Remove the ice," says Woods Hole's Curry, "and the water starts talking to the atmosphere, releasing its heat. This is not a good thing."

A similar feedback loop is melting permafrost, usually defined as land that has been continuously frozen for two years or more. There's a lot of earthly real estate that qualifies, and much of it has been frozen much longer than two years—since the end of the last ice age, or at least 8,000 years ago. Sealed inside that cryonic time capsule are layers of partially decayed organic matter, rich in carbon. In high-altitude regions of Alaska, Canada and Siberia, the soil is warming and decomposing, releasing gases that will turn into methane and CO<sub>2</sub>. That, in turn, could lead to more warming and permafrost thaw, says research scientist David Lawrence of the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in Boulder, Colo. And how much carbon is socked away in frozen soils? Lawrence puts the figure at 200 gigatons to 800 gigatons. The total human carbon output is only 7 gigatons a year.

One result of all that is warmer oceans, and a result of

warmer oceans can be, paradoxically, colder continents within a hotter globe. Ocean currents running between warm and cold regions serve as natural thermoregulators, distributing heat from the equator toward the poles. The Gulf Stream, carrying warmth up from the tropics, is what keeps Europe's climate relatively mild. Whenever Europe is cut off from the Gulf Stream, temperatures plummet. At the end of the last ice age, the warm current was temporarily blocked, and temperatures in Europe fell as much as 10°F, locking the continent in glaciers.

What usually keeps the Gulf Stream running is that warm water is lighter than cold



## FROGS

Amphibians have been hopping, swimming and crawling about the planet for 350 million years. But their future is hardly assured. A global assessment of the state of this entire class of vertebrates found that nearly one-third of the 5,743 known species are in serious trouble. Climate change may well be the culprit in most cases, either directly or indirectly. The home habitat of the golden toad (at right, bottom) in Costa Rica moved up the mountain until "home" disappeared entirely. More than two-thirds of the 110 species of colorful harlequin frogs in Central and South America, two shown above, have also disappeared. Scientists believe that what killed

many of the harlequins and what threatens a great many other amphibian species is a disease caused by the fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*. Climate change seems to be making frogs more vulnerable to infection by the fungus.

What troubles scientists especially is that if we are only in the early stages of warming, all these lost and endangered animals might be just the first of many to go. One study estimates that more than a million species worldwide could be driven to extinction by the year 2050.

—By David Bjorkle with reporting by Dan Cray/Los Angeles



## KING PROTEA

It is the national flower of South Africa, just one among the many spectacular members of the large family of flowering plants named after Proteus, a Greek god capable of changing his shape at will. Scientists fear that more than a third of all Proteaceae species could disappear by 2050.

and drought-weakened trees that act as perfect hosts for this botanical parasite. It's not unlike what happens in your body, says researcher Connie Millar of the U.S. Forest Service: "When your system is stressed, you're more vulnerable to all kinds of things that want to get you."



## MISTLETOE

The limber pine dwarf mistletoe is proliferating throughout western forests in North America, thanks to heat

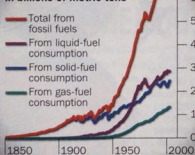


# VICIOUS CYCLES

The debate over whether Earth is warming up is over. Now we're learning that climate disruptions feed off one another in accelerating spirals of destruction. Scientists fear we may be approaching the point of no return

TIME graphic by Joe Lertola;  
reported by Missy Adams

Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, in billions of metric tons



**FUELING THE FIRE** The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is climbing fast. Most of it comes from burning fuels for energy—gasoline in cars or coal for electricity, for example. The U.S., with less than 5% of the world's population, produces one-quarter of all greenhouse gases

**SPREADING THE PAIN** Deforestation, through clear-cutting or burning, sows havoc far beyond the affected area. The fires release still more carbon into the atmosphere, fewer plants survive to convert CO<sub>2</sub> into oxygen, and scorched soil absorbs more heat and retains less water, increasing droughts

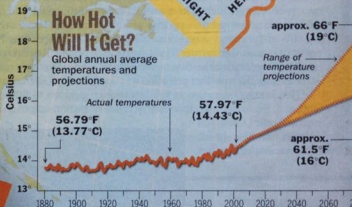
## THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Without the greenhouse effect, life on Earth would not be possible. Energy from the sun is absorbed by the planet and radiated back out as heat. Atmospheric gases like carbon dioxide trap that heat and keep it from leaking into space. That's what keeps us warm at night.

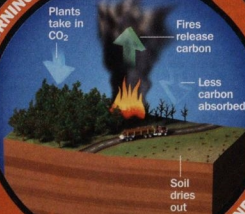
But as humans pour ever increasing amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, more of the sun's heat gets trapped, and the planet gets a fever

### How Hot Will It Get?

Global annual average temperatures and projections



## BURNING FORESTS



## REDUCES OXYGEN AND INCREASES DROUGHTS

## MELT POLAR ICE AND PERMAFROST

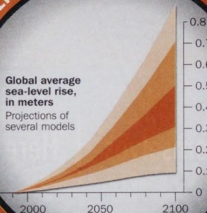




**WASHING ASHORE** The ice at the North Pole is floating, so as it melts, the sea level won't change much. But the massive ice sheets over Antarctica and Greenland are another story. If both melted completely, sea levels could rise nearly 220 ft. (72 m). That's a worst-case scenario. But the melting is accelerating, and sea levels are projected to rise gradually, threatening low-lying communities

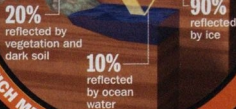
### MELTING ICE RAISES SEA LEVELS

Global average sea-level rise, in meters  
Projections of several models



### INUNDATING LOW COASTAL AREAS

### LESS ICE MEANS MORE HEAT



### WHICH MEANS LESS ICE

**THAWING OUT** The North Pole may be seasonally ice free by 2050. Melting permafrost will release vast amounts of trapped carbon into the air

**Near-surface permafrost**



**SPEEDING UP** Ice reflects nearly all the sun's energy that hits it. As the planet's ice melts, more of that energy is absorbed by Earth—which further raises the temperature. That, in turn, makes the remaining ice melt quicker

Sources: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; Third Assessment Report; NOAA; NASA; National Snow and Ice Data Center; Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; National Center for Atmospheric Research; U.S. Global Change Research Program; Goddard Institute for Space Studies

water, so it floats on the surface. As it reaches Europe and releases its heat, the current grows denser and sinks, flowing back to the south and crossing under the northbound Gulf Stream until it reaches the tropics and starts to warm again. The cycle works splendidly, provided the water remains salty enough. But if it becomes diluted by freshwater, the salt concentration drops, and the water gets lighter,

idling on top and stalling the current. Last December, researchers associated with Britain's National Oceanography Center reported that one component of the system that drives the Gulf Stream has slowed about 30% since 1957. It's the increased release of Arctic and Greenland meltwater that appears to be causing the problem, introducing a gush of freshwater that's overwhelming the natural cycle. In a global-warming world, it's unlikely that any amount of cooling that resulted from this would be sufficient to support glaciers, but it could make things awfully uncomfortable.

"The big worry is that the whole climate of Europe will change," says Adrian Luckman, senior lecturer in geography at the University of Wales, Swansea. "We in the U.K. are on the same latitude as Alaska. The reason we can live here is the Gulf Stream."

### DROUGHT

AS FAST AS GLOBAL WARMING IS TRANSFORMING the oceans and the ice caps, it's having an even more immediate effect on land. People, animals and plants living in dry, mountainous regions like the western U.S. make it through summer thanks to snowpack that collects on peaks all winter and slowly melts off in warm months. Lately the early arrival of spring and the unusually blistering summers have caused the snowpack to melt too early, so that by the time it's needed, it's largely gone. Climatologist Philip Mote of the University of Washington has compared decades of snowpack levels in Washington, Oregon and California and found that they are a fraction of what they were in the 1940s, and some snowpicks have vanished entirely.

Global warming is tipping other regions of the world into drought in different ways. Higher temperatures bake moisture out of soil faster, causing dry regions that live at the margins to cross the line into full-blown crisis. Meanwhile, El Niño events—the warm pooling of Pacific waters that periodically drives worldwide climate patterns and has been occurring more frequently in global-warming years—further inhibit precipitation

31% of dieters starve themselves. | Here's to the other 69%.

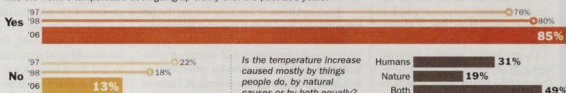
Now Slim-Fast Optima shakes are clinically proven to control hunger up to four hours. Thanks to a new protein blend and a little bit of science, our delicious shakes are richer, creamier and more satisfying than ever. Visit [slim-fast.com/4hours](http://slim-fast.com/4hours) to learn more.



## SEEING THE PROBLEM, NOT THE SOLUTION

**MORE PEOPLE THINK THE EARTH IS GETTING WARMER**, but they're split on whether humans are the cause

Has the world's temperature been going up slowly over the past 100 years?

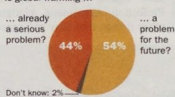


**MOST PEOPLE AREN'T AWARE OF THE BROAD SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS** on warming. The majority sees it as a problem for future generations

Do you think most scientists agree with one another about global warming, or do you think there is a lot of disagreement on this issue?



Is global warming ...

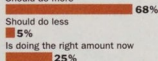


How much do you think can be done to reduce the amount of future global warming?

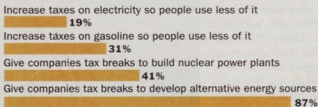


**A STRONG MAJORITY WANTS MORE DONE**, but there's little appetite for higher taxes to reduce energy consumption

Do you think the Federal Government should do more to try to deal with global warming? Should do more



Percentage who favor the following as a way for the government to try to reduce global warming:



This TIME/ABC News/Stanford University poll was conducted by telephone March 9-14 among 1,002 adult Americans by TNS of Horsham, Pa. The margin of error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points. Data for 1997 and 1998 are from an Ohio State University poll. "Don't know" responses omitted for some questions.

in dry areas of Africa and East Asia. According to a recent study by NCAR, the percentage of Earth's surface suffering drought has more than doubled since the 1970s.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

HOT, DRY LAND CAN BE MURDER ON FLORA and fauna, and both are taking a bad hit. Wildfires in such regions as Indonesia, the western U.S. and even inland Alaska have been increasing as timberlands and forest floors grow more parched. The blazes create a feedback loop of their own, pouring more carbon into the atmosphere and reducing the number of trees, which inhale CO<sub>2</sub> and release oxygen.

Those forests that don't succumb to fire die in other, slower ways. Connie Millar, a paleoecologist for the U.S. Forest Service, studies the history of vegetation in the Sierra Nevada. Over the past 100 years, she has found, the forests have shifted their tree lines as much as 100 ft. upslope, trying to escape the heat and drought of the lowlands. Such slow-motion evacuation may seem like a sensible strategy, but when you're on a mountain, you can go only so far before you run out of room. "Sometimes we say the trees are going to heaven because they're walking off the mountaintops," Millar says.

Across North America, warming-related

changes are mowing down other flora too. Manzanita bushes in the West are dying back; some prickly pear cacti have lost their signature green and are instead a sickly pink; pine beetles in western Canada and the U.S. are chewing their way through tens of millions of acres of forest, thanks to warmer winters. The beetles may even breach the once insurmountable Rocky Mountain divide, opening up a path into the rich timbering lands of the American Southeast.

With habitats crashing, animals that live there are succumbing too. Environmental groups can tick off scores of species that have been determined to be at risk as a result of global warming. Last year, researchers in Costa Rica announced that two-thirds of 110 species of colorful harlequin frogs have vanished in the past 30 years, with the severity of each season's die-off following in lockstep with the severity of that year's warming.

In Alaska, salmon populations are at risk as melting permafrost pours mud into rivers, burying the gravel the fish need for spawning. Small animals such as bushy-tailed wood rats, alpine chipmunks and piñon mice are being chased upslope by rising temperatures, following the path of the fleeing trees. And with sea ice vanishing, polar bears—prodigious swimmers but not inexhaustible ones—are starting to turn

up drowned. "There will be no polar ice by 2060," says Larry Schweiger, president of the National Wildlife Federation. "Somewhere along that path, the polar bear drops out."

## WHAT ABOUT US?

IT IS FITTING, PERHAPS, THAT AS THE SPECIES causing all the problems, we're suffering the destruction of our habitat too, and we have experienced that loss in terrible ways. Ocean waters have warmed by a full degree Fahrenheit since 1970, and warmer water is like rocket fuel for typhoons and hurricanes. Two studies last year found that in the past 35 years the number of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes worldwide has doubled while the wind speed and duration of all hurricanes has jumped 50%. Since atmospheric heat is not choosy about the water it warms, tropical storms could start turning up in some decidedly nontropical places. "There's a school of thought that sea surface temperatures are warming up toward Canada," says Greg Holland, senior scientist for NCAR in Boulder. "If so, you're likely to get tropical cyclones there, but we honestly don't know."

## WHAT WE CAN DO

SO MUCH ENVIRONMENTAL COLLAPSE happening in so many places at once has at last awakened much of the world, particularly



the 141 nations that have ratified the Kyoto treaty to reduce emissions—an imperfect accord, to be sure, but an accord all the same. The U.S., however, which is home to less than 5% of Earth's population but produces 25% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, remains intransigent. Many environmentalists declared the Bush Administration hopeless from the start, and while that may have been premature, it's undeniable that the White House's environmental record—from the abandonment of

climate change. "Of the 10 of us, only three were believers," says Representative Sherwood Boehlert of New York. "Every one of the others said this opened their eyes."

Boehlert himself has long fought the environmental fight, but if the best that can be said for most lawmakers is that they are finally recognizing the global-warming problem, there's reason to wonder whether they will have the courage to reverse it. Increasingly, state and local governments are filling the void. The mayors of more than 200 cities have signed the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, pledging, among other things, that they will meet the Kyoto

want their government to act," says Fred Krupp, president of Environmental Defense. Krupp and others believe that we should probably accept that it's too late to prevent CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from climbing to 450 p.p.m. (or 70 p.p.m. higher than where they are now). From there, however, we should be able to stabilize them and start to dial them back down.

That goal should be attainable. Curbing global warming may be an order of magnitude harder than, say, eradicating smallpox or putting a man on the moon. But is it moral not to try? We did not so much march toward the environmental precipice as drunkenly

Kyoto to the President's broken campaign pledge to control carbon output to the relaxation of emission standards—has been dismal. George W. Bush's recent rhetorical nods to America's oil addiction and his praise of such alternative fuel sources as switchgrass have yet to be followed by real initiatives.

The anger surrounding all that exploded recently when NASA researcher Jim Hansen, director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies and a longtime leader in climate-change research, complained that he had been harassed by White House appointees as he tried to sound the global-warming alarm. "The way democracy is supposed to work, the presumption is that the public is well informed," he told TIME. "They're trying to deny the science." Up against such resistance, many environmental groups have resolved simply to wait out this Administration and hope for something better in 2009.

The Republican-dominated Congress has not been much more encouraging. Senators John McCain and Joe Lieberman have twice been unable to get through the Senate even mild measures to limit carbon. Senators Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman, both of New Mexico and both ranking members of the chamber's Energy Committee, have made global warming a high-profile matter. A white paper issued in February will be the subject of an investigatory Senate conference next week. A House delegation recently traveled to Antarctica, Australia and New Zealand to visit researchers studying

global of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions in their cities to 1990 levels by 2012. Nine eastern states have established the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative for the purpose of developing a cap-and-trade program that would set ceilings on industrial emissions and allow companies that overperform to sell pollution credits to those that underperform—the same smart, incentive-based strategy that got sulfur dioxide under control and reduced acid rain. And California passed the nation's toughest automobile-emissions law last summer.

"There are a whole series of things that demonstrate that people want to act and

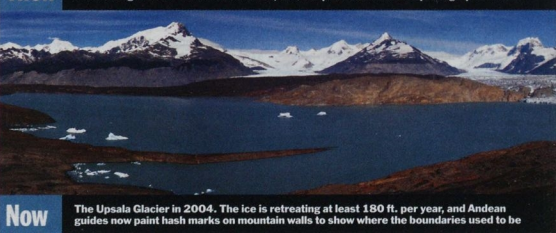
reel there, snapping at the scientific scolds who told us we had a problem.

The scolds, however, knew what they were talking about. In a solar system crowded with sister worlds that either emerged stillborn like Mercury and Venus or died in infancy like Mars, we're finally coming to appreciate the knife-blade margins within which life can thrive. For more than a century we've been monkeying with those margins. It's long past time we set them right. —With reporting by David Bjerkle and Andrea Dorfman/New York, Dan Cray/Los Angeles, Greg Fulton/Atlanta, Andrea Gerlin/London, Rita Healy/Denver and Eric Roston/Washington



Then

The South American Andes are crusted with glaciers, and the Upsala Glacier in Argentina is one of the grandest—or it was. In 1928, the ice sprawled before the photographer's lens



Now

The Upsala Glacier in 2004. The ice is retreating at least 180 ft. per year, and Andean guides now paint hash marks on mountain walls to show where the boundaries used to be

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# How It Affects

Expect more risk of heatstrokes, asthma, allergies and infectious disease **By Christine Gorman**

# YOUR HEALTH



IT'S A FAIR BET THAT GLOBAL WARMING IS GOING TO LEAD TO A RISE IN HUMAN sickness and death. But what form they will take is difficult to say. We can be pretty sure that as average temperatures climb, there will be more frequent and longer heat waves of the sort that contributed to the death of at least 20,000 Europeans in August 2003. Other predictions are more tenuous. For example, rising temperatures could—if rainfall and other conditions are right—result in larger mosquito populations at higher elevations in the tropics, which could in turn contribute to the spread of malaria, dengue and other insect-borne infections. ■ Early indications are not encouraging. The World Health Organization (WHO) believes that even the modest increases in average temperature that have occurred since the 1970s have begun to take a toll. Climate change is responsible for at least 150,000 extra deaths a year—a figure that will double by 2030, according to WHO's conservative estimate. ■ As with so many public-health issues, a disproportionate part of the burden appears to be falling on the poorest of





#### DEATH BY MOSQUITO

Malaria kills more than 1 million people each year. Bed nets like these are being used to protect families all over sub-Saharan Africa

It gets worse. Higher levels of carbon dioxide favor the growth of ragweed and other pollen producers over other plants, according to Dr. Paul Epstein at Harvard's Center for Health and the Global Environment. In addition, ragweed churns out more pollen as CO<sub>2</sub> levels rise. Scientists have tied local spikes in asthma and allergy attacks to increases in molds and emissions from diesel engines. Apparently, the molds attach themselves to diesel particles, which deliver them more efficiently deep into the lungs. Add a plentiful helping of dust storms (from, for instance, the desertification of Mongolia or northern Africa) and a rise in drought-driven brushfires, and you have a made-to-order recipe for increasing respiratory distress worldwide.

**WATER** Residents of the U.S. Gulf Coast don't have to be reminded that water can be a killer. You can usually evacuate people ahead of a major storm, but you can't evacuate infrastructure. "Thirteen of the 20 largest cities in the world happen to be located at sea level," says Dr. Cindy Parker of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in Baltimore, Md. That means that where people are most at risk from floods, so are hospitals and water-treatment

plants. As we have seen in New Orleans, the health effects of losing those facilities persist long after the water has receded.

Another predicted consequence of global warming is heavier downpours, leading to more floods. The immediate hazard is drowning, but the larger issue is water quality. To take just one example, more than 700 U.S. cities—most of them older communities in the Northeast, Northwest and Great Lakes area—have sewer systems that regularly overflow into water supplies during heavy rainstorms, mixing dirty and clean water and sometimes requiring mandatory boiling to make contaminated tap water safe. A heavy rainfall preceded the

majority of waterborne-disease outbreaks in the U.S. over the past 60 years, says Dr. Jonathan Patz of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Ocean-water patterns also play a role in human health. Mercedes Pascual and her colleagues at the University of Michigan have been poring over more than a century's worth of data on cholera outbreaks in Bangladesh and tying them to detailed temperature reports of the surface waters of the Pacific Ocean. True, Bangladesh isn't anywhere near the Pacific, but the researchers are using the temperature data as an indication of a larger weather pattern called the El Niño/Southern Oscillation, or ENSO. What they have found is that the severity of an epidemic is linked to water temperature—but only in years of higher-than-normal temperatures on the ocean's surface. More alarming: as the ENSO pattern has become more pronounced since the 1970s, the association with cholera has become even stronger.

**INSECTS** The news here is not all bad. Ticks, for example, may not be able to survive hotter temperatures in the southwestern U.S. And global warming is unlikely to have much of an effect on malaria, as long as you focus on lowland areas (because those regions already have so many mosquitoes). That picture may change, however, as you move upward in elevation. Malaria has seen a dramatic upswing since the 1970s in highland cities like Nairobi (around 5,500 ft. above sea level). How much of that can be tied to temperature increases—as opposed to population movement, lapses in mosquito control or the spread of drug-resistant parasites—is a matter of debate. But because each year there are at least 300 million cases accounting for more than 1 million deaths, even a small uptick in the spread or severity of malaria could be devastating.

The tricky thing about all those predictions is that you can't point to any outbreak or any individual's death and say, "This occurred because of climate change." But we know that good public health relies on a long list of factors—the availability of doctors and nurses, effective medicines, clean water, proper sanitation—and that even today, millions of people die every year of what should be preventable diseases. With global warming, you can expect the death toll to be even higher.

the poor. That doesn't mean, however, that the comparatively wealthy—who account for more than their share of greenhouse-gas emissions—will escape harm.

A look at three key factors affected by warming offers a hint of things to come.

**AIR** We're used to thinking of industrial and traffic pollution as having a detrimental effect on air quality. But all other things being equal, rising temperature by itself increases the amount of ground-level ozone, a major constituent of smog. So many studies have linked higher ozone levels to death rates from heart and lung ailments that many cities issue smog alerts to warn those at risk to stay indoors. You can expect more and longer alerts.



# How to Seize the

# INITIATIVE



THE ROCK BAND

## CAPITALIST TOOLS FOR CUTTING CO<sub>2</sub>

**W**HEN COLDPLAY CUT A *RUSH OF Blood to the Head*, the rock band didn't want the album's production and distribution to add to the greenhouse gases flowing into the atmosphere. So, working with a small British firm, the CarbonNeutral Co., the group bought 10,000 mango trees for villagers in Karnataka, India. Since plants breathe in carbon dioxide as they grow, Coldplay figures the mango trees will eventually neutralize all the CO<sub>2</sub> released in the making and selling of its CDs.

It's a sweet deal all around. Coldplay gets to do right by the environment; the impoverished Indian villagers not only get the mangoes but will also earn money from the CO<sub>2</sub> locked in the trees when the gas is sold on a surging new market—one

that trades carbon saved for carbon burned.

Capitalism is nothing if not adaptive, and its champions have responded to global warming with a market-based solution that provides polluters with a profit incentive to mend their ways. It's called cap and trade, and it is the mechanism behind the so-called carbon markets spawned by the Kyoto Protocol. Firms in developed countries that pump out more CO<sub>2</sub> than they are allowed under limits imposed by Kyoto are required by the protocol to offset that pollution by buying credits on the carbon market. Those that cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below their allowance or help polluters in developing nations clean up their act get to sell the credits—as do groups that cut greenhouse gases by, among other things, planting trees.

**You don't have to wait for Washington to tell you to reduce emissions. You can follow the lead of forward-thinking governments, retailers, artists and even a utility company**

### BALANCING ACT

Coldplay, above in Chicago last May, funds tree planting and forest protection to neutralize its contribution to global warming

Since January 2005, carbon markets in the European Union have traded at least 500 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Because the Bush Administration dropped out of Kyoto, the U.S. doesn't participate in this booming global trade. But state governments are starting to set up regional carbon markets based on caps they establish under their own authority. In December, seven Northeastern states led by New York agreed to cut power-plant emissions via cap and trade, beginning in 2009.

For now, U.S. firms that want to trade emissions must join the Chicago Climate Exchange, a voluntary but legally binding bourse whose members, according to founder Richard Sandor, account for 8% of the greenhouse emissions from stationary sources in the U.S. "If we were a country," he says, "we'd be roughly the size of Britain." Members of the Chicago exchange, including Ford Motor Co. and DuPont, have pledged to cut their emissions 4% by the end of this year from the levels they averaged from 1998 to 2000. They have already taken tens of millions of tons of greenhouse gases out of play, which sounds impressive until it's compared with the 6 billion-ton plume of CO<sub>2</sub> spewed into the atmosphere by the U.S. each year.

Meanwhile, the opportunities to offset emissions are growing. Conservation International, for instance, helped Mitsubishi and Pearl Jam funnel their offsetting funds into rain-forest protection in Madagascar. And Coldplay did more than enough to offset its last album, *X&Y*, by protecting forests in Mexico and Ecuador. Internet ventures with names like TerraPass, myclimate and DriveNeutral enable commuters and air travelers to calculate their emissions and neutralize the damage. Some even aim to turn a profit.

How do the consumer offsets work? Take the nonprofit Carbonfund.org. It sells absolution for personal and commercial emissions at a cut rate of \$5.50 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub>. (A full year of carbon neutralization typically costs \$99.) Carbonfund allows buyers to choose where their money winds up—in alternative energy, forest conservation or energy efficiency. Co-founder Eric Carlson says Carbonfund has offset about 40,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> so far. That's not much. But its ultimate aim, he says, is to channel what support it gets into driving down the cost of clean energy—and, along the way, increase awareness of climate change. "There is an educational value in these things," says Judi Greenwald of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. "People realize that what they do can make a difference." So, apparently, do rock stars. —By Umesh Kher

## SWEDEN

## CLEANER AIR OVER SCANDINAVIA

Like the U.S., Sweden is addicted to oil. Unlike the U.S., it has a plan to kick the habit—and a deadline. By 2020, says Mona Sahlin, Minister for Sustainable Development, the country will no longer be dependent on fossil fuels. "By then," she declares, "no home will need oil for heating, no motorist will be obliged to use petrol [gasoline] as the sole option available."

Can Sweden do it? Probably. Back in 1970, before the first Middle East energy crisis, Sweden got 77% of its energy from oil. By 2003, even though industrial production had risen dramatically, that figure had dropped to 34%. Part of the country's impressive

record comes courtesy of its abundant resources. "We have access to large amounts of hydropower," admits Sahlin, "large amounts of biomass and good conditions for increased use of wind power."

But that's not the only reason Sweden was rated the world's second greenest nation (just behind New Zealand) in a study issued at this year's World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Sweden's leaders have passed laws that would be unthinkable for a U.S. politician—taxes

which numbers are available, can run on ultra-low-emission substances.

What Americans might appreciate is the way local governments are encouraged to come up with their own strategies for meeting the national goals. For example, in Helsingborg, a coastal city of

120,000, buses run on biogas made from garbage and other organic waste from households and nearby farms. It's part of a program that dates from 2000, when city officials decided they would get 20% of municipal vehicles running on renewable fuel by 2010. By 2004, they had reached 23%. "We have upped our target so that 50% of the city's cars, vans and trucks should use renewable fuel by 2010—and we will meet that target," says Ulla Ingers, Helsingborg's



**LOCOMOTION**  
A test run of the world's first train to run solely on biogas

on fuel and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to induce car owners to trade in their gas guzzlers for hybrids, for example, and tax exemptions for home owners who switch from oil heating to renewable energy. Indeed, whereas Americans are likely to complain about higher taxes or infringements on their rights, most Swedes seem to embrace the idea of helping save the planet.

Take, for example, Sweden's nationwide rush to convert cars from gasoline to fuels like ethanol and biogas fermented from plant waste. Stations that sell alternative fuels are springing up all over the country, and fully 13% of new autos sold in February, the most recent month for

assistant director of environment.

Similar programs are under way across the country. In the northern town of Aapua, a wind farm opened just last month, thanks to local residents who began lobbying town officials five years ago; it should supply 40% of Aapua's electricity. The old university city of Lund gets 30% of its heat from a geothermal plant. And Fjaras, in the southwest, just opened a solar-powered health center. Some of these are small efforts, to be sure, but when an entire nation embraces a pledge to wean itself from oil, there's no reason it can't be done. —By Michael D. Lemonick, Reported by Ulla Pion/Helsingborg





THE MAYORS

## SAVING ONE CITY AT A TIME

Seattle mayor Greg Nickels has news for President George W. Bush: global warming is also "local" warming. So for Nickels and his constituents, climate change is about the Cascade Mountains, where the city gets its water and hydropower and where the snowpack has shrunk by half over the past 50 years. It's about the effect of Puget Sound's warmer waters on wild-salmon runs. It's about hotter summers cooking up more smog. It's about a rise in sea level that could flood Seattle's port. "The stakes are high—globally and locally," he says. "We need to act."

So in February 2005, when the Kyoto Protocol took effect in 141 countries but not the U.S., Nickels

launched the U.S. Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement. So far, 218 mayors in 39 states, representing nearly 44 million Americans, have signed on to its 12-step program for their own cities to meet or beat Kyoto's original target for the U.S.—cutting greenhouse-gas emissions to 7% below 1990 levels over the next six years. Some cities got a head start. Portland, Ore., which zeroed in on global warming beginning in 1993, has already slashed emissions by 13% per capita, partly by building light rail and 730 miles of regional bikeways. In Austin, Texas, the city-owned utility was able to cancel construction of a 500-MW coal-fired power plant—planned to power 50,000 homes—thanks in part to an intensive green building program that offers energy-efficiency audits to all residents and businesses, retrofits schools and installs insulation and shade screens to reduce sunlight in low-income housing. "We're frustrated by the lack of national leadership," says Mayor Will Wynn, an early backer of the Nickels initiative. "This is about the future of the planet."

Other cities are crafting their own solu-

tions. St. Paul, Minn., which has had to forgo Winter Carnival ice sculptures and on-ice softball tournaments in recent years because of rising temperatures, is using a biomass-fired power plant for both heat and electricity. Keene, N.H., is harnessing methane and other gases at its landfill to run a generator that powers its recycling center. Salt Lake City, Utah, has converted 1,630 traffic

stops to energy-efficient light-emitting diode signals—which alone will save more than 500 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> pollution each year and cost the city \$53,000 less than conventional bulbs. "The idea is to solve global warming one city at a time," says Glen Brand, an energy specialist for the Sierra Club, which has launched a "cool cities" website.

But though mayors prefer to downplay the costs of fighting global warming, there seems to be truth to the Bush Administration's contention that meeting the Kyoto targets involves pain—not just gain. And in Seattle, where population growth is projected to push up regional greenhouse gases by 38% in the next 15 years, ratcheting down to 1990 levels would require slashing emissions by 683,000 tons—the equivalent of taking some 148,000 cars off the road. To do that may require such unpopular measures as highway tolls and increased parking taxes. But in the absence of federal controls, Nickels says, he's ready and willing: "If it's not going to happen from the top down, let's make it happen from the bottom up." —By Margot Roosevelt

## THE RETAILER

## THE GREENING OF WAL-MART

Al around the world, shoppers flock to Wal-Mart to buy everything from socks to sofa beds. In McKinney, Texas, they come for another reason: to see the wind turbine. Rising 120 ft. above the ground, it's the tallest structure in town and supplies 5% of the store's electricity. It's not the only thing that makes this Wal-Mart a green giant. There are photovoltaic shingles on the roof, exterior walls coated with heat-reflective paint and a high-tech system that automatically dims or raises the lights depending on whether it's sunny or overcast. Brent Allen, who manages the experimental store, says customers tell him all the time that "they drove out of their way to shop at this Wal-Mart." Which makes you wonder: If folks drive farther than they have to, aren't they burning extra gasoline in their pickups and SUVs? And isn't that offsetting the store's energy savings?

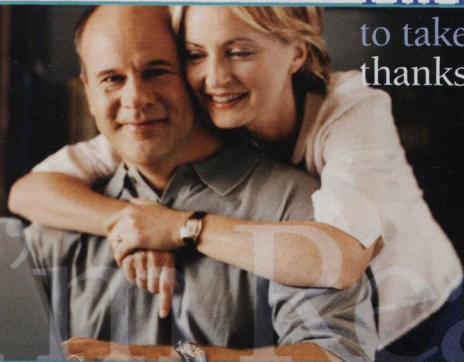
The laws of unintended consequences can be cruel for companies trying to do the right thing. The laws of economics suggest that Wal-Mart is so big, with 5,200 stores worldwide, that it influences everything from the price of lumber to the size of the container your laundry detergent comes in. And if this retailing giant throws its weight behind environmental responsibility, the impact could be profound: less air pollution at factories in China, mass-market sales of organic products, cereal boxes that aren't half filled with air. "One little change in product packaging could save 1,500 trees," says Wal-Mart CEO Lee Scott. "If everybody saved 1,500 trees or 50 barrels of oil, at the end of the day you have made a huge difference."

Scott wants Wal-Mart to do its part too. He has promised to cut greenhouse-gas emissions at existing stores 20% over the next few years and pledged to construct new stores that are 25% to 30% more efficient. He wants Wal-Mart's fleet of more than 7,000 trucks to get twice as many miles per gallon by 2015. Factories

DANNY TURNER FOR TIME



# I'm Ready to take on chemo thanks to Neulasta®



Chemotherapy can lower your white blood cell count, raising the risk of infection.



Neulasta® boosts your white blood cell count—your body's natural defenses.

"I have cancer. But I've got the support of my family, my friends, my doctor and, when it comes to chemotherapy, Neulasta® to help me be ready. My doctor told me chemotherapy could lower my white blood cell count, putting me at risk for infection—even putting my treatment on hold. Neulasta® from the start\* of chemotherapy can help boost my white blood cell count, reducing my risk of infection. With enough white blood cells, my doctor is more likely to keep my chemo on schedule, an important part of cancer treatment.

"If you're getting chemotherapy, why not talk with your doctor about Neulasta®?"

\*Neulasta® is administered one day after chemotherapy.

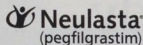
**Important Information:** Neulasta® is a prescription-only injection. Neulasta® is for most cancer patients receiving strong chemotherapy and may not prevent all infections. In rare cases, splenic rupture or serious allergic reactions have been reported. Report abdominal or shoulder pain or any allergic reaction to your doctor immediately. The most common side effect of this injection is mild to moderate bone pain. Please see important product information for patients on the following page.

 **Neulasta®**  
(pegfilgrastim)

Be Ready

Visit [www.Neulasta.com](http://www.Neulasta.com) or call 1-866-750-1616

If you need assistance paying for Neulasta® call 1-800-272-9376.



## BRIEF SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS AND CAREGIVERS

This brief summary of the patient package insert provides information and instructions for people who will be receiving Neulasta® or their caregivers. This brief summary does not tell you everything about Neulasta®. You should discuss any questions you have about treatment with Neulasta® with your doctor.

### What is Neulasta®?

Neulasta® is a man-made form of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), which is made using the bacteria *E. coli*. G-CSF is a substance naturally produced by the body. It stimulates the growth of neutrophils (nu-tro-fils), a type of white blood cell important in the body's fight against infection.

### What is Neulasta® used for?

Neulasta® is used to treat neutropenia (nu-tro-peen-ee-ah), a condition where the body makes too few white blood cells. Neutropenia can be caused by drugs used to treat cancer.

### How does Neulasta® work?

Neulasta® works by stimulating the growth of neutrophils, a type of white blood cell. To make sure Neulasta® is working, the doctor will ask that the patient have blood tests to count the number of white blood cells. It is important to follow the doctor's instructions about these tests.

### Who should not take Neulasta®?

Do not take Neulasta® if you are:

- Allergic to Neulasta® (pegfilgrastim) or any of its ingredients, or to NEUPOGEN® (Filgrastim). See the end of this brief summary for a list of ingredients in Neulasta®.
- Allergic to other medicines made using the bacteria *E. coli*. Ask your doctor if you are not sure.

### What important information do I need to know about receiving Neulasta®?

Neulasta® can reduce the risk of infection, but it may not prevent all infections. An infection can still happen during the time when your white blood cell levels are low. You must be alert and look for some of the common signs of infection, such as fever, chills, rash, sore throat, diarrhea, or redness, swelling, or pain around a cut or sore. If you notice any of these symptoms during treatment with Neulasta®, tell your doctor or nurse immediately.

Occasionally a reaction may develop at the injection site. If there is a lump, swelling, or bruising at the injection site that does not go away, talk to the doctor.

If you have sickle cell disease, make sure that your doctor knows about it before using Neulasta®. It is important that you drink plenty of fluids if you receive Neulasta®. If you have a sickle cell crisis after getting Neulasta®, you need to tell your doctor right away.

Make sure your doctor knows about all medications you are taking before starting Neulasta® injections. If you are taking lithium, you may need more frequent blood tests.

Neulasta® (pegfilgrastim)

The doctor, nurse, or caregiver will usually inject the dose of Neulasta® a day after the last dose of chemotherapy in each cycle. Neulasta® should only be injected on the day the doctor has determined and should not be injected until approximately 24 hours after receiving chemotherapy.

More information about Neulasta® is available in the physician package insert. If you have any questions, talk to your doctor.

### What are possible or reasonably likely side effects of Neulasta®?

Your spleen may become enlarged and, in rare cases, may rupture while taking Neulasta®. The spleen is located in the upper left section of your stomach area. Call your doctor right away if you have pain in your left upper stomach area or left shoulder tip area. This pain could mean your spleen is enlarged or ruptured.

Neulasta® can cause serious allergic reactions. These reactions can cause a rash over the whole body, shortness of breath, wheezing, dizziness (a drop in blood pressure), swelling around the mouth or eyes, fast pulse, and/or sweating. Sometimes these symptoms could come back within days after stopping treatment for the allergic reaction. If you get these symptoms at any time, stop using Neulasta® and call a doctor or get emergency care right away. If you have an allergic reaction during the injection of Neulasta®, stop the injection right away.

The most common side effect you may experience is aching in the bones and muscles. If this happens, it can usually be relieved with a non-aspirin pain reliever, such as acetaminophen.

Some people experience redness, swelling, or itching at the site of injection. This may be an allergy to the ingredients in Neulasta®, or it may be a local reaction. If you notice signs of a local reaction, call your doctor.

### What about pregnancy or breastfeeding?

Neulasta® has not been studied in pregnant women, and its effects on unborn babies are not known. If you take Neulasta® while you are pregnant, it is possible that small amounts of it may get into your baby's blood. It is not known if Neulasta® can get into human breast milk. If you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, think you may be pregnant, or are breastfeeding, you should tell your doctor before using Neulasta®.

### How should Neulasta® be stored?

Neulasta® should be stored in the refrigerator at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F), but not in the freezer. Neulasta® should be protected from light, so you should keep it in its carton until you are ready to use it. Avoid shaking Neulasta®. If Neulasta® is accidentally frozen, allow it to thaw in the refrigerator before injecting. However, if it is frozen a second time, do not use. Neulasta® can be left out at room temperature for up to 48 hours. Do not leave Neulasta® in direct sunlight. For all questions about storage, contact your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

### What are the ingredients in Neulasta®?

Each syringe contains pegfilgrastim in a sterile, clear, colorless, preservative-free solution containing acetate, sorbitol, polysorbate 20, and sodium.

**AMGEN**

Issue Date: 12/20/2004

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One Amgen Center Drive  
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that show Wal-Mart they're cutting air pollution—even those in China—will get preferential treatment in the supply chain. Wal-Mart says it's working with consumer-product manufacturers to trim their packaging and will reward those that do so with prime real estate on the shelves. Scott has pledged to enlist Wal-Mart's army of lobbyists to push for pro-environmental policy changes in Washington, including incentives for utilities to cut greenhouse gases.

Cynics might call it a "greenwash," a bid to deflect attention from Wal-Mart's controversial labor and health-insurance practices. But it's not just window dressing, because Wal-Mart sees profit in going green. "We are not being altruistic," says Scott. "This is a business philosophy, not a social philosophy." Some top environmentalists seem convinced he's serious, including Amory Lovins, head of the Rocky Mountain Institute, who is a paid adviser. "We don't go where we don't think there's a genuine interest in change," says Lovins.

There's no question that soaring energy costs are fueling Wal-Mart's conservation drive. The company now insists that truckers shut off their engines when stopping for a break, yielding estimated savings of \$25 million a year. By doubling the gas mileage of the fleet through better aerodynamics and lower-friction tires, Wal-Mart expects to pocket \$310 million a year. One of the biggest items on its energy bill is lighting. Instead of going with the cheapest bulbs, the company is experimenting with costlier LED strips for refrigeration units that last longer and use less energy. Scott also wants to sell more organically grown food and cotton clothing, partly because it's good for the planet, partly because he believes he can get prices down and boost sales to low-income customers.

Like Bill Gates, who started his charitable foundation shortly after Microsoft's antitrust trial, Scott happens to be burnishing Wal-Mart's image at a time when his company's reputation is under siege. He acknowledges that he launched the plan partly to shield Wal-Mart from bad press about its contribution to global warming. "By doing what we're doing today you avoid the headline risks that are going to come for people who did not do anything," he says. "At some point businesses will be held accountable for the actions they take." Meanwhile, should Wal-Mart succeed at shrinking its environmental footprint and lowering prices for green products, both the planet and the company will profit. Sam Walton would have liked that. —**By Daren Fonda. Reported by Steve Barnes/Bentonville, Rita Healy/Denver and Adam Piliuk/McKinney**



**ENERGIZED**  
Coal powers this plant in Ohio; Cinergy plans to shift to cleaner fuels

## THE UTILITY

# ASKING TO BE TAXED AND REGULATED

**J**im Rogers runs a power company that spews 62 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year. That's a lot of greenhouse gas. But you won't find him on the hit list of environmental crusaders. The CEO of Cinergy, a utility with nine coal-fired plants in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, Rogers is an outspoken advocate of regulating carbon and imposing a price on emissions. His position makes him a renegade within his industry, which officially opposes any regulatory scheme that would force power companies to cut carbon emissions. It makes Rogers more likely to be invited to Sierra Club headquarters than to the White House, given that President Bush hasn't called for anything more

stringent than voluntary cuts in greenhouse gases.

What is Rogers thinking? For one thing, he's personally worried about global warming and believes that the scientific debate about what causes it has long been settled. He thinks that the U.S. will be forced to regulate carbon—as most other industrialized countries have done—within the next five years, if not sooner. And as the CEO of a publicly traded company, he has to make decisions that will affect shareholders decades in the future. Power plants have life spans of 50 years, and if carbon is taxed, the fuel calculus of those plants changes radically. "We're very dependent on coal," says Rogers, "and if you're going to have earnings growth that's sustainable over a long period of time, you [need] certainty on the carbon issue."

With the approval last month by Cinergy's board of a merger with Duke Energy, Rogers is poised to run one of America's largest utilities, and he aims

to lead by example. In recent years, Cinergy has spent \$1 billion to increase its use of cleaner-burning natural gas, including \$200 million to convert a coal-fired plant, and Rogers has cut Cinergy's reliance on coal from 87% of its fuel to 73%. He has pledged to reduce Cinergy's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 5% below 2000 levels by 2012, and he is investing in projects to sequester carbon in forests. Rogers is evaluating coal-gasification technology for a plant in Indiana, which could dramatically cut carbon emissions from burning coal, still the least expensive and most abundant fossil fuel in the U.S.

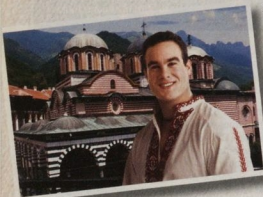
Even if he succeeds, Cinergy's environmental record will be far from perfect. A \$1.4 billion settlement with the Environmental Protection Agency over alleged violations of the Clean Air Act fell apart when Cinergy backed away from the deal. The original suit is slowly working its way through the courts. And Cinergy supports Bush's efforts to roll back provisions of the Clean Air Act that govern utilities.

But with global warming, Rogers vows to keep the heat on his colleagues in the energy industry and on Washington politicians. "My greatest fear is that we don't deal with the problem now," he says, "and we wake up one day and don't have enough time." —**By D.F. Reported by David Thigpen/Cincinnati**

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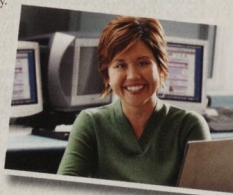


After graduating, Belinda Omoregbee ('05) landed her dream job with L'Oreal USA, thanks to the marketing and liberal arts background and leadership experience she gained at Bentley.

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Frances Karandy ('05) earned a dual MBA and M5 in Human Factors in Information Design at Bentley, taking full advantage of the Design & Usability Center, a high-tech resource that helped her land a job as a design researcher with Yahoo!

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faculty and students work collaboratively to research issues from outsourcing in India to ethics in Eastern Europe.

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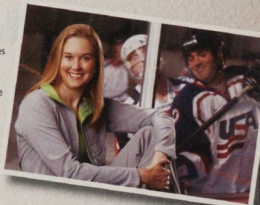


Entrepreneur Mark Helliendrung ('91) used his creativity—and his Bentley MS in Accounting—to launch a beverage phenomenon, Nantucket Nectars. Today, he's doing the same for Narragansett Beer.

to an exploding demand for business PhDs, Bentley will launch doctoral programs in Business and Accountancy.

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As an MBA student, Renee Tice ('01) took advantage of resources like the Bentley Center for Marketing Technology, where she gained skills she uses daily in her career in product innovation with Nike.



Join us on **April 26** for the 2006 Bentley Leadership Forum, presented in cooperation with **TIME® Magazine**.

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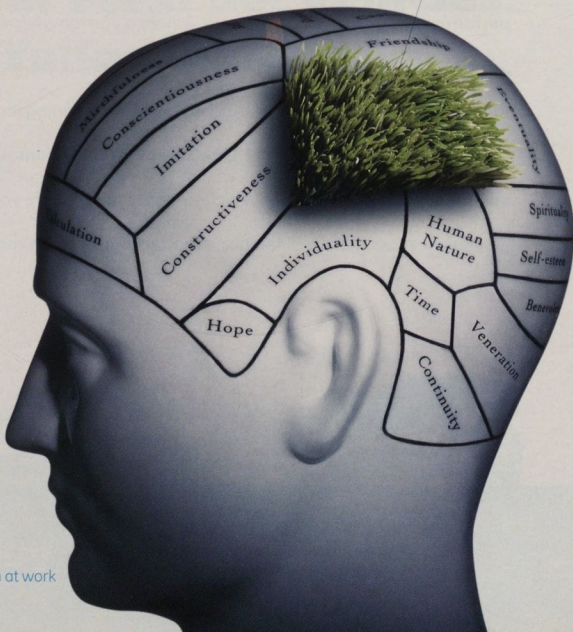


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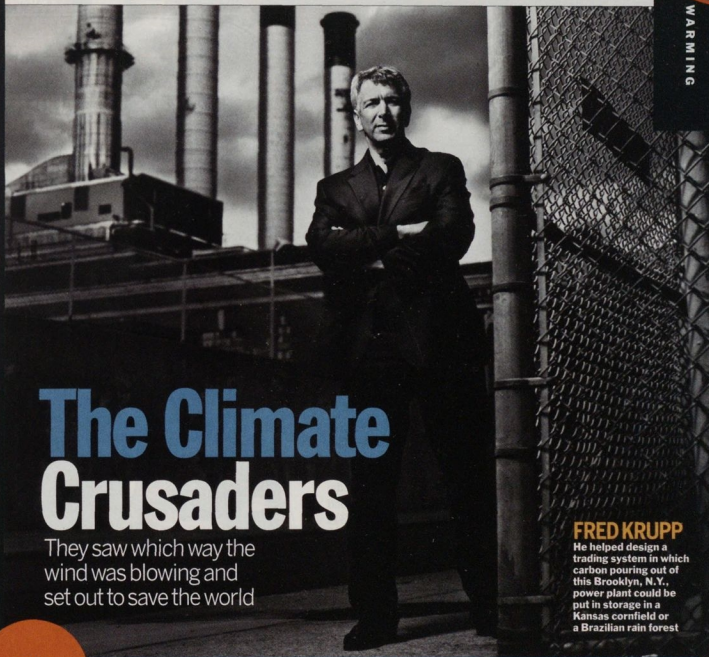
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# The Climate Crusaders

They saw which way the wind was blowing and set out to save the world

## FRED KRUPP

He helped design a trading system in which carbon pouring out of this Brooklyn, N.Y., power plant could be put in storage in a Kansas cornfield or a Brazilian rain forest

THE  
POWER  
BROKER

## REWARDING GOOD BEHAVIOR

FRED KRUPP WANTS TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE carbon dioxide that spews from tailpipes and smokestacks. But why is the president of Environmental Defense looking for solutions in tropical rain forests and Kansas cornfields? Because forests and fields pull greenhouse gases from the air. So Krupp, 52, went to Brazil to urge protection of the Amazon basin and to Kansas to promote no-till farming. Plowing fields releases CO<sub>2</sub>; if farmers plant seeds without tilling, three-quarters of a metric ton of carbon per acre could be stored every year.

What's in it for Brazilians and Kansans? Environmental De-

fense is lobbying Congress to approve a system that would mandate reductions in emissions and allow the sale of permits to release specified amounts of carbon. Companies having trouble cutting emissions could buy allowances from firms that have unused permits. Or they could pay farmers to store carbon and developing nations to preserve forests. The idea comes from a concept developed by Environmental Defense when Krupp helped draft the 1990 Clean Air Act. It set up a trading system to control sulfur dioxide. Krupp believes similar financial incentives could slow global warming. "Once you put a value on carbon reductions," he says, "you make winners out of innovators. You offer a pot of gold." —By Charles Alexander

(Open gatefold to continue)

THE  
SNOW MAN  
OF ASPEN

## AUDEN SCHENDLER

Cleaning up the ski industry is an uphill battle, he concedes, but "it's no longer O.K. to focus on small things like whether we recycle our season passes."

CHEN WEN CHANG—GETTY FOR TIME

## LI ZHENG

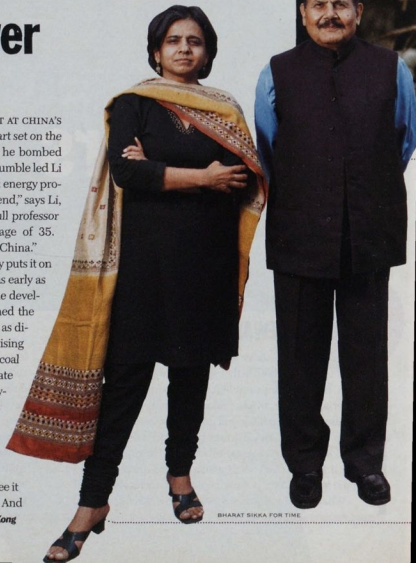
He's trying to turn China's massive coal reserves into clean-burning gas so that old coal-fired power plants like this one can be shut down for good

THE  
ENERGY  
ENGINEER

# Clean Power For China

LIKE JUST ABOUT EVERY AMBITIOUS ENGINEERING STUDENT AT CHINA'S Tsinghua University in the early 1980s, Li Zheng had his heart set on the high-tech, high-profile electronics field—up until the day he bombed on an electronics exam. But his uncharacteristic classroom stumble led Li to a field that could play an even larger role in China's future: energy production. "I think the choice was a very fortunate one in the end," says Li, who studied thermal engineering and in 2000 became a full professor at Tsinghua—China's M.I.T.—at the remarkably young age of 35. "Energy is incredibly important for a growing society like China."

But energy means carbon, and China's booming economy puts it on a path to become the world's No. 1 greenhouse-gas emitter as early as 2020. Li knows that China needs clean energy as badly as the developed world needs China to clean up, which is why he joined the Tsinghua-BP Clean Energy Research and Education Center as director when it opened in July 2003. The center's most promising project is a new technology called polygeneration, by which coal is converted into a cleaner gaseous fuel that can both generate electricity and be processed into a petroleum substitute. Polygeneration could cut the carbon emissions China generates by burning its copious coal reserves and reduce its dependence on oil imports. While his team continues to refine the technology—it's still more expensive than direct coal combustion—Li is lobbying the government to construct a \$600 million demonstration plant, and he's optimistic he will see it built. "China is motivated to develop this technology," Li says. And the rest of the world is hoping it does. —By Bryan Walsh/Hong Kong



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## KEEPING WINTER COOL

If the 1998 fires set in Vail, Colo., by protesters from Earth Liberation Front were an environmental wake-up call for the ski industry, Auden Schendler, 35, is a triple shot of espresso. Hired the next year by Aspen Skiing Co. (ASC), he has become the most visible of a crop of experts charged with cleaning up the industry's act. Between keeping the lodges toasty and draining the creeks for snowmaking, downhill-skiing companies in

the late 1990s were major consumers of natural resources. And ASC, which now operates four mountains, two hotels and 12 restaurants in the Aspen-Snowmass area, was one of the biggest. Its snowmaking operations alone consume some 160 million gallons of water a year.

Schendler set about changing that. ASC had already invested \$10.5 million in efficient snowmaking equipment that saved more than 6 million gallons of water in one year. At Schendler's urging, it became the first ski company to issue a climate-change policy, with a public commitment to cutting greenhouse gases that has led to a 75% reduction in emissions. ASC was the first to use biodiesel fuel in snowcats, issue sustainability reports and develop a green building policy.

A graduate of Bowdoin College, Schendler insulated trailers for the poor before joining Amory Lovins' famed Rocky Mountain Institute. He found a kindred spirit in ASC president and CEO Pat O'Donnell, although the road to environmental enlightenment at ASC hasn't always been smooth. It took four years to persuade the company to retrofit a parking garage with fluorescent light fixtures, a move Schendler calculates rid the atmosphere of 300,000 lbs. of CO<sub>2</sub> annually.

A prolific writer and major supporter of the Keep Winter Cool campaign, a partnership between the ski industry and the Natural Resources Defense Council, Schendler feels he has helped change the culture of skiing, at least at ASC. "We've turned this place into a lab for addressing climate change," he says. "Aspen is a lever that can change the world." —By Rita Healy/Denver



RAY NG FOR TIME

## Delhi Without Diesel

THE  
POLLUTION  
FIGHTERS

◀ SUNITA  
NARAIN &  
BHURE LAL

They forced thousands of buses, taxis and rickshaws to switch to compressed natural gas, stabilizing pollution in a city that was one of the dirtiest in the world

MELTING ICE CAPS DIDN'T FIGURE INTO THE FIGHT Sunita Narain and Bhure Lal led to build the world's cleanest public-transport network. They had more pressing concerns. "New Delhi was choking to death," says Narain, 43, director of India's Center for Science and Environment. "Air pollution was taking one life per hour." Adds Lal, 63, then a senior government administrator: "The capital was one of the most polluted on earth. At the end of the day, your collar was black, and you had soot all over your face. Millions had bronchitis and asthma."

In the mid-1990s, Narain filed a lawsuit to force Delhi's buses, taxis and rickshaws to convert to cleaner-burning compressed natural gas (CNG). In July 1998, the Supreme Court ruled largely in her favor and adopted many of her proposals. It ordered a ban on leaded fuel, conversion of all diesel-powered buses to CNG and the scrapping of old

diesel taxis and rickshaws. But busmakers and oil companies—supported by government ministers—objected loudly. So the court formed a committee, led by Lal and Narain, to enforce its judgment.

The unlikely duo immediately ran into roadblocks. Bus companies took vehicles off the road, stranding angry commuters. Mile-long queues of rickshaws formed at the handful of gas stations with CNG pumps. Oil companies trotted out scientists who claimed that CNG was just as polluting as diesel. But Narain and Lal fought back. By December 2002, the last diesel bus had left Delhi, and 10,000 taxis, 12,000 buses and 80,000 rickshaws were powered by CNG.

Although air pollution in Delhi has stabilized, the fight for clean air is far from won. Some 400 to 600 new private cars roll onto the city's streets every day. Narain and Lal don't claim to have slowed global warming. But their efforts have attracted requests for advice from as far away as Kenya and Indonesia. "Delhi leapfrogged," Narain says with a grin. "People noticed." —By Alex Perry/New Delhi

## JIM BALL

His call for curbs on greenhouse-gas emissions resonated with many American Evangelicals—a sign of trouble brewing in the Republicans' political base

## PREACHING FOR THE PLANET

CHRIS WADE FOR TIME

THE  
EVANGELICAL  
ACTIVIST

The Rev. Jim Ball agrees with President George W. Bush's positions on abstinence, stem-cell research, traditional marriage and the rights of an unborn child. But the Administration's environmental policies strike him as morally wrongheaded, and he's not afraid to say so. He led the 2002 "What Would Jesus Drive?" campaign against gas-guzzling cars and was one of the organizers of the Evangelical Climate Initiative in February, when 86 evangelical

Christian leaders called on Congress to regulate carbon-dioxide emissions.

Ball, 44, practices what he preaches (he drives an energy-efficient Toyota Prius) and he came to his environmental beliefs honestly: through Scripture and concern for the living and the unborn. Fearing that millions of lives could be lost in global-warming-related disasters, he began studying environmentalism at Drew University in 1994 and emerged three years later with a Ph.D. in theological ethics. He became

executive director of the Evangelical Environmental Network in 2000.

Activist ministers like Ball and Richard Cizik of the National Association of Evangelicals represent a significant political liability for the Bush Administration and its allies in Congress—a sign that their energy policies have put them on a collision course with a core constituency. Pay attention to our message, Ball argues, because climate change is not a left-wing, tree-hugging issue. "It's a people problem. It's about loving your neighbor." —By Eric Roston

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BY BRYAN WALSH

IF EVERYONE LIVED LIKE THE average Chinese or Indian, you wouldn't be reading about global warming. On a per capita basis, China and India emit far less greenhouse gas than energy-efficient Japan, environmentally scrupulous Sweden—and especially the gas-guzzling U.S. (The average American is responsible for 20 times as much CO<sub>2</sub> emission annually as the average Indian.) There's only one problem: 2.4 billion people live in China and India, a great many of whom aspire to an American-style energy-intensive life. And thanks to the breakneck growth of the two countries' economies, they just might get there—with potentially disastrous results for the world's climate.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts that the increase in greenhouse-gas emissions from 2000 to 2030 from China alone will nearly equal the increase from the entire industrialized world. India, though behind its Asian rival, could see greenhouse-gas emissions that rise 70% by 2025, according to the World Resources Institute. But the nearly double-digit growth rates that are responsible for those nightmare projections also present an environmental opportunity. "Anything you want to do about clean energy is easier to do from the outset," says David Moskowit, an energy consultant who has advised Chinese officials. "Every time they add a power plant or factory, they can add one cleaner and better than before." If China and India can muster the will and resources to leapfrog the West's energy-heavy development path, dangerous climate change might be averted. "China and India have to demonstrate to other countries that it is possible to develop in a sustainable way," says Yang Fuqiang, vice president of the Energy Foundation in Beijing. "We can't fail."

The Kyoto accord on climate change did nothing to slow growth in China and India because as developing countries they are not required under the protocol to make cuts in carbon emissions—and that is not likely to change after the agreement expires in 2012. Both countries are desperate for energy to fuel the economic expansion that is pulling their citizens out of poverty, and despite bold investments in renewables, much of that energy will have to come from coal, the only



# The Impact of Asia's GIANTS

How China and India could save the planet—or destroy it

Illustration for TIME by Yan Nascimbene

traditional energy source they have in abundance. Barbara Finamore, director of the Natural Resources Defense Council's China Clean Energy Program, estimates that China's total electricity demand will increase by 2,600 gigawatts by 2050, which is the equivalent of adding four 300-megawatt power plants every week for the next 45 years. India's energy consumption rose 208% from 1980 to 2001, even faster than China's, but nearly half the population still lacks regular access to electricity—a fact the government is working to change. "They'll do what they can, but overall emissions are likely to rise much higher than they are now," says Jonathan Sinton, China analyst for the IEA. Environmentalism inevitably takes a

climate-change efforts for years, but that is beginning to change—and some of the push is coming from Beijing. For most of the recent Montreal climate conference, the U.S. resisted any serious discussion of what should be done after Kyoto expires. But several major developing countries, including China as a quiet but present force, supported further talks and helped break down U.S. opposition. "At the moment, China seems more interested in engaging on this issue internationally than the U.S. does," says Elliot Diringer, director of international strategies for the Pew Center on Global Climate Change.

That's because China and India increasingly see climate-change policy as a way to address some of their immediate problems—such as energy shortages and local environmental ills—while getting the international community to help foot the

Development Mechanism, a part of the Kyoto Protocol that allows developed countries to sponsor greenhouse-cutting projects in developing countries in exchange for carbon credits that can be used for meeting emissions targets. Those projects don't require any technological breakthroughs. A 2003 study by the consulting firm CRA International found that if China and India invested fully in technology already in use in the U.S., the total carbon savings by 2012 would be comparable to what could be achieved if every country under the Kyoto Protocol actually met its targets.

But that window of opportunity is closing rapidly. Every step forward that these countries take today (such as China's move to make its auto-emission regulations stricter than the U.S.'s) risks being swamped by growth tomorrow (for example, China

**India's greenhouse-gas emissions could rise 70% by 2025**  
**● The increase in China's emissions from 2000 to 2030 will nearly equal the increase from the entire industrialized world**  
**● China's total electricity demand will rise an estimated 2,600 gigawatts by 2050, which is the equivalent of adding four 300-megawatt power plants every week for the next 45 years**  
**● India's energy consumption rose 208% from 1980 to 2001, even faster than China's, and nearly half the population still lacks regular access to electricity**

backseat to development in China and India, but even among many green advocates there, climate change is seen as a less pressing problem than air and water pollution. There is also a widespread feeling that the developed world, which grew rich while freely spewing carbon, should take most of the responsibility for climate change. "Our issue is that, first and foremost, the U.S. needs to reduce its emissions," says Sunita Narain, director of the Center for Science and Environment in New Delhi. "It is unacceptable and immoral that the U.S. doesn't take the lead on climate change." The Bush Administration, in turn, has rejected Kyoto partly because developing countries were exempt from emissions cuts.

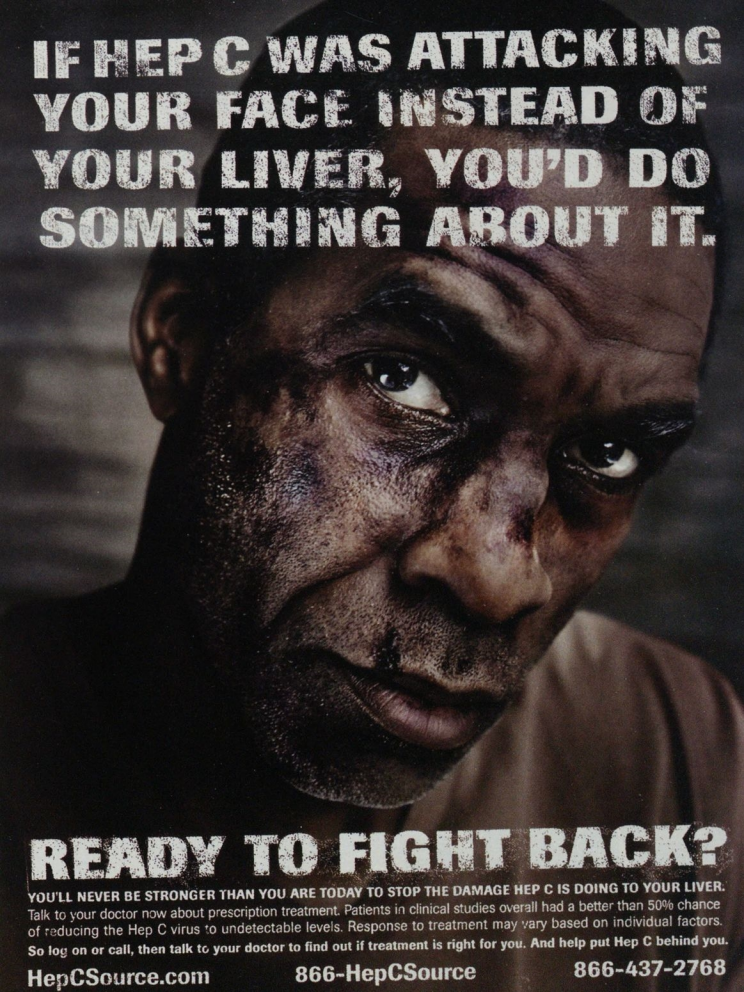
The standoff between the U.S. and the Asian giants has stymied international

bill. Thanks to poorly run plants and antiquated power grids, China and India are extremely energy inefficient. China uses three times as much energy as the U.S. to produce \$1 of economic output. But that means there is a lot of room for improvement, and saving energy by cutting waste is less expensive than building new coal plants. It also reduces dependence on foreign energy and comes carbon and pollutant free. "Efficiency really is the sweet spot," says Dan Dudek, a chief economist at Environmental Defense. Beijing agrees: the government aims to reduce energy intensity—the amount of energy used relative to the size of the economy—20% by 2010.

Making ambitious pledges is easy—that is what five-year plans are for—but finding the will and the funds to make them stick is trickier. One source of funding is the Clean

could have 140 million cars on the road by 2020). What China and India really need to ensure green development is what the world needs: a broadly accepted post-Kyoto pact that is strict enough to make it economically worthwhile to eliminate carbon emissions. Though actual cuts are off the table for now, Beijing and New Delhi seem willing to discuss softer targets, such as lowering carbon intensity. But they feel that Washington must take the lead. "It is possible for these countries to achieve the growth they deserve without wrecking the climate," says Diringer. "They just can't do it on their own. It has to go through the U.S."

Maybe we can begin by living a bit more like the average Chinese or Indian—before they start living like us. —With reporting by Susan Jakes and Jodi Xu/Beijing



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NATION

# REPUBLICANS ON

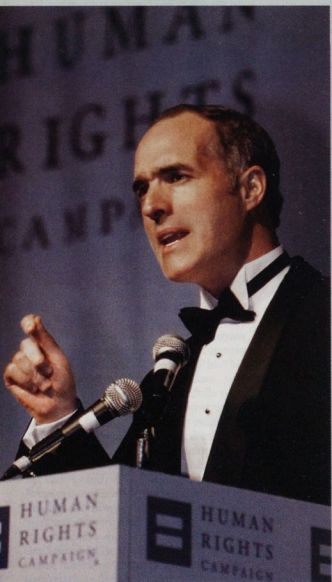
As midterm campaigns gear up, Bush's party fears a backlash that could end



*Senator  
Rick  
Santorum*

# THE RUN

ts 12-year hold on the House



PENNSYLVANIA / SENATE

## RICK SANTORUM vs. BOB CASEY

**THE RACE** Polls show Santorum, the Senate's most vulnerable G.O.P. incumbent, trailing state treasurer Casey, son of a former Governor

**THE STRATEGIES** Casey, above, a Democrat opposed to abortion rights, is hammering Santorum for his biweekly meetings with lobbyists. The Senator, left, after touring a mine, has distanced himself from the President. Bush attended a private fund-raising dinner for Santorum last week, but they appeared only briefly together in public

By KAREN TUMULTY and MIKE ALLEN

**C**ONSIDERING THAT VICE PRESIDENT DICK CHENEY HAD come a long way to help Florida Congressman Ric Keller raise \$250,000 last week, the reception he got in the Sunshine State could have been a bit warmer. After extolling Cheney as "one of the most effective Vice Presidents in the history of the U.S.," Keller launched into all the times he had recently opposed the Bush Administration, including the deal to allow a Dubai company to manage operations at several U.S. ports. And then Keller went right for the punch line: "Don't be too hasty," he claimed the Vice President had pleaded with him. "Let's go hunting. We'll talk about it."

As the campaign season kicks into gear, Republican incumbents are having a hard time figuring out how close they want to be to the White House. Voters have plenty to take out on Republican candidates this year—ethics scandals, the G.O.P.'s failure to curb spending, the government's inept response to Hurricane Katrina, a confusing new prescription-drug program for seniors and, more than anything else, an unpopular President who is fighting an unpopular war. Iraq could make a vulnerability of the Republicans' greatest asset, the security issue.

The midterm contests in a President's second term are almost always treacherous, but this time around, Republicans thought it would be different. The 2006 elections, coming on top of their gains in 2002 and 2004, would make history and perhaps even cement a G.O.P. majority in Congress for a generation. George W. Bush's credibility on national security and the states' aggressive gerrymandering, they believed, had turned the vast majority of districts into fortresses for incumbents. But that's not turning out to be the case. In recent weeks, a startling realization has begun to take hold: if the elections were held today, top strategists of both parties say privately, the Republicans would probably lose the 15 seats they need to keep control of the House of Representatives and could come within a seat or two of losing the Senate as well. Former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, who masterminded the 1994 elections that brought Republicans to power on promises of revolutionizing the way Washington is run, told *TIME* that his party has so bungled the job of governing that the best campaign slogan for Democrats today could be boiled down to just two words: "Had enough?"

Iraq is driving nearly all the big indicators the wrong way for Republicans. In a *TIME* poll conducted last week, Bush's job approval rating was mired at 39%; 3 in 5 Americans said the country is headed in the wrong direction, and when those surveyed were given the choice between a generic Republican and a generic Democrat for Congress, the nameless Democrat won, 50% to 41%. The signs suggest an anti-Republican wave is building, says nonpartisan electoral handicapper Stuart Rothenberg, whose *Rothenberg Political Report* is closely followed in Washington. "The only question is how high, how big, how much force it will have. I think it will be considerable."

The danger signs for Republicans show up across the electoral map but nowhere more clearly than in the swing state of Pennsylvania, where the hottest Senate race in the country is being fought and where Republican strategists say as many as five G.O.P. congressional seats are in play, out of a total 19. The President is still beloved by the state's Republican faithful, as evidenced by the fact that 500 of them showed up to see him at a \$1,000-a-plate private fund raiser for Senator Rick Santorum last week in Sewickley Heights, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Santorum posed for photos with the President at





the airport and leaned into a smiling handshake with political guru Karl Rove. But it was telling that Santorum, who is trailing state treasurer Bob Casey by 10 points in the latest polls, scheduled no public appearances with Bush. When Cheney flew to Newark, N.J., earlier in the week to raise nearly \$400,000 that state senator Tom Kean Jr. badly needs in his bid for the U.S. Senate, the candidate didn't show up until 15 minutes after the Vice President's motorcade had left. Kean blamed the state's notorious traffic for his tardiness. Local papers confirmed that there hadn't been much congestion at the time.

On the fund-raising front, Democrats have been surprisingly competitive with the Republicans. In a rare feat for the party, the Democratic senatorial campaign committee has outtraced its Republican counterpart. Last year "our bottom-line goal was not to lose any seats," says Charles Schumer, the New York Senator who heads

the committee. "Now, if things fall in line, we might even pick up the Senate." Republicans could even lose the Tennessee seat of retiring majority leader Bill Frist to Representative Harold Ford, a Democrat.

Few strategists in either party think a Democratic takeover of the Senate is likely, but many agree that the party's playing offense rather than defense is a remarkable turnaround, given that Democrats have more incumbents (18) fighting to keep their seats than Republicans do (15). But the G.O.P. failed to recruit strong challengers for the North Dakota, Nebraska and Florida seats that had been considered their best opportunities. "There was a chance for us to get damn close to [a filibuster-proof] 60 votes," says G.O.P. activist Grover Norquist. "We gave away three sure things."

If there's any good news for Republicans, it's that the elections are still seven months off. There is time in which any number of possible events—the capture of Osama bin Laden, for instance, or positive developments out of Iraq—could sweeten the nation's mood. Gingrich says Republicans badly need accomplishments to tell voters about. "The country actually expects the majority to implement," he says. "They hire you to govern, not just to tell them why you are right."

Representative Tom Reynolds of New York, chairman of the G.O.P. House campaign committee, said the picture is more promising race by race than it is nationally. He told *TIME* only 36 to 40 races will be in play, meaning Democrats would have to keep all their competitive seats and knock off three-quarters of the Republicans. "We have more money, and their only message is slash and burn," Reynolds said.

Republicans can take some comfort in the fact that one general rule about politics remains true, even in this difficult year: as mad as voters are at Washington in general, they are still pretty happy with the individual people who represent them. In the *TIME* poll, 63% of respondents said they approved of the job their local lawmaker was doing. That's one reason Republican strategists say they plan to battle the national tide by localizing individual races. Localizing suggests drawing voters' attention to the issues that most affect them at home. But in practice, to political operatives it means putting an opponent through the shredder. Republicans plan to go after Democratic challengers with every bit of ammunition they can find, from old tax liens to long-ago votes to raise local taxes.

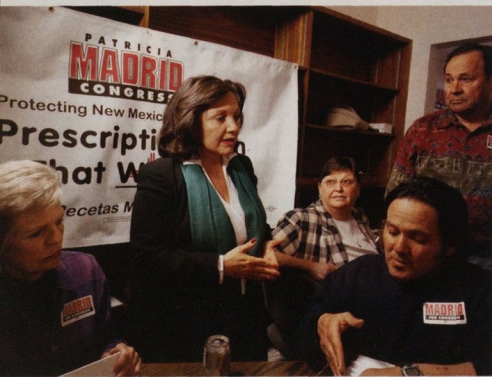
Democrats say, Bring it on. "If they want to have a negative campaign not about

## NEW MEXICO/HOUSE

## HEATHER WILSON vs. PATRICIA MADRID

**THE RACE** Wilson, an Air Force veteran and four-term G.O.P. Congresswoman, above at a senior center, is in a dead heat with Madrid, a Democrat and two-term state attorney general

**THE STRATEGIES** Madrid, below at her headquarters, wants a timetable for a U.S. withdrawal from Iraq. To raise funds, she has turned to John Edwards, while Wilson is set to appear with Laura Bush. But Wilson is bucking the President by insisting that Congress oversee no-warrant wiretapping

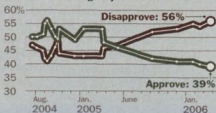




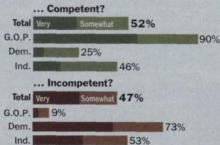
# WILL BUSH BRING DOWN THE HOUSE?

THE PRESIDENT Bush's struggles continue. His approval rating is below 40% and nearly half the country questions his competence

In general, do you approve of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as President?



Would you describe President Bush as ...



CONGRESS Voters lean toward putting the Democrats back in control even though the party is seen as lacking a clear agenda. Voters prefer the Democrats on many domestic matters, but Republicans hold a notable edge on handling terrorism

If the congressional elections were being held today, would you be more likely to vote for the Republican or Democratic candidate?\*



Regardless of which candidates you favor, would you rather see the Republicans or the Democrats control Congress?



Do you think the Democrats have a clear set of policies for the country?

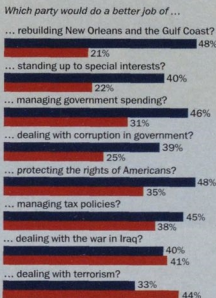


Do you think the Republicans have a clear set of policies for the country?



\*Asked of registered voters. Includes respondents who "lean" toward a particular party

Which party would do a better job of ...



This Time poll was conducted by telephone March 22-23 among 1,003 adult Americans by SRBI Public Affairs. The margin of error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points. "Don't know" responses omitted for some questions.

the issues, they will be met on the campaign field," says Illinois Representative Rahm Emanuel, the former Clinton White House aide who heads the Democrats' campaign committee for House races. Theirs has been a shifting line of attack. January's mantra about the G.O.P.'s "culture of corruption" became February's lament about the "rubber-stamp Congress." The latest slogan they are hurling against the Republicans is "dangerously incompetent." (That, however, can be a tricky visual, as Michigan Senator Debbie Stabenow discovered when she stood next to a placard with those two words and gave a speech two weeks ago on the Senate floor.)

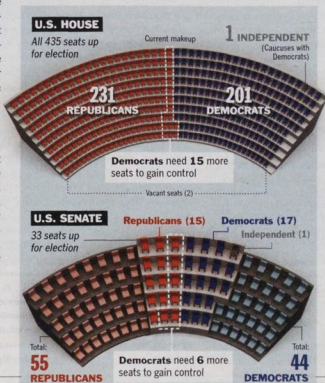
The most appealing argument the Democrats are offering may be their candidates, who were recruited more for how they fit the districts in which they are running than for how they match the party's national ideology. In Pennsylvania, which has an active bloc of Catholic voters, Casey is an opponent of abortion rights. That same position cost his father, then the Governor, a speaking spot at the 1992 Democratic Convention. For what could be two close races against female Republican incumbents—Heather Wilson in

New Mexico and Deborah Pryce in Ohio—Emanuel found women challengers. Former NFL quarterback Heath Schuler has added star power to the race in a North Carolina district. Incumbent Charles Taylor is on the defense there with claims that an electronic glitch prevented him

from casting his vote against the Central American Free Trade Agreement, which Bush had sought but is unpopular among Taylor's constituents, who believe it will cost the state jobs.

The most obvious line of defense for Republican candidates is to point out their differences with the President, as the party-wide revolt over the ports deal amply demonstrated. In the face of the Democrats' "rubber stamp" charges, G.O.P. lawmakers are distancing themselves on other issues as well. In Kentucky, Representative Anne Northup, generally a staunch Bush backer, notes that she strongly supports reimporting cheaper drugs from Canada. In Missouri, Senator Jim Talent emphasizes his successful push for an amendment to last year's energy bill that requires 7.5 billion gallons of renewable energy to be in the nation's fuel pipeline by 2012. Boasts Talent adviser Lloyd Smith: "He took on the Bush Administration and the oil companies."

But party leaders are warning privately against taking that strategy too far. "If Diet Coke criticizes Coke, people buy Pepsi, not Diet Coke," said Ken Mehlman, chairman of the Republican National





PHOTOGRAPH BY AP/WIDEWORLD

## FLORIDA/HOUSE

## CLAY SHAW vs. RON KLEIN

**THE RACE** Shaw, a 13-term Republican, is up against Klein, right, a state senator and fund-raising powerhouse

**THE STRATEGIES** Democrats hope to tar Shaw, above with his wife and Dick Cheney, with unrest over Medicare Part D foul-ups and Bush's plan to privatize Social Security. Shaw's trump card may be seniority, which puts him next in line to chair the Ways and Means Committee

Committee. In an internal Republican Party memo provided to TIME, Jan van Lohuizen, a longtime Bush pollster, warns candidates tempted to distance themselves that "President Bush drives our image and will do so until we have real national front-runners for the '08 nomination. If he drops, we all drop." Another Republican strategist describes the problem for G.O.P. candidates this way: "Adding weight to the anchor doesn't help them."

Meanwhile, although there is no doubt that Americans are unhappy with the Republicans who run the country, Democratic strategists acknowledge that they have yet to sell voters on their party. In the TIME poll, approval for congressional Democrats is no higher (39%) than for Republicans, and 56% of voters said they don't believe the Democrats offer a clear set of al-

ternative policies. Democratic activists and fund raisers are putting pressure on their leaders to come up with a program to tout as an option different from the Republican agenda, the way Gingrich and G.O.P. candidates did in 1994 with their 10-point Contract with America. Few voters were aware of the particulars of the Contract, but it helped give coherence and a positive tilt to the party message. Emanuel points out that the Republicans did not unveil their 1994 Contract until September of that year and says the Democrats are leery of doing anything right now that may draw attention away from the Republicans' problems. Still, he promises, "we will have, and properly so, in late spring and early summer a rollout [that tells voters]. You give us the car, and we'll drive it."

## ■ SECOND-TERM BLUES

Since 1854, six Presidents have faced congressional elections in their second term. In every case but Clinton's, the President's party lost House seats

1874	Grant	-96
1918	Wilson	-19
1938	Roosevelt	-71
1958	Eisenhower	-48
1986	Reagan	-5
1998	Clinton	+5



PHOTOGRAPH BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Indeed, the party's House leaders and committee chairs have begun making plans for their first moves if they take power, Democratic sources told TIME. Those sources said one of the first steps that a newly installed House Speaker Nancy Pelosi would take would be to introduce legislation making college tuition more affordable for middle-class families, perhaps through tax credits and lower interest rates on student loans. Democrats would move immediately to tighten port security, seeking to have 100% of incoming container cargo inspected. A Democratic official briefed on the plans said the party would quickly push a bill designed to inhibit future lobbying scandals. The sources said Democrats would push for changes to the troubled Medicare prescription-drug plan, giving more control to Medicare and less to private providers and striking the provision that prevents the

government from negotiating prices with pharmaceutical companies.

Administration officials say they fear that losing even one house of Congress would mean subpoenas and investigations—a taste of the medicine House Republicans gave Bill Clinton. "Everything will grind to a halt," one said. That prediction could be a scare tactic designed to get out the G.O.P.

vote. But Democrats say that if they are victorious in November, they plan to force Bush to be more accountable, and they intend to dig through records of contracts in Iraq, for homeland security and for the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Democratic Representative Henry Waxman of California, one of the most dogged critics of the Administration, would be in line to chair the House Government Reform Committee and could write witness lists instead of open letters to the West Wing. "Some of these ranking members have had 10 years to think about what they would do," a Democratic official said. If Republicans can't change the course of things soon, the Democrats may have their chance. —With reporting by Perry Bacon Jr./Stamford, Conn.; Massimo Calabresi/Reading, Pa.; Paul Cuadros/Chapel Hill, N.C.; Michael Duffy/Washington; Eric Ferkenhoff/Chicago; Michael Lindenberger/Louisville, Ky.; Barbara Liston/Orlando, Fla.; Christopher Maag/Cleveland, Ohio; Siobhan Morrissey/Miami; and Constance E. Richards/Asheville, N.C.

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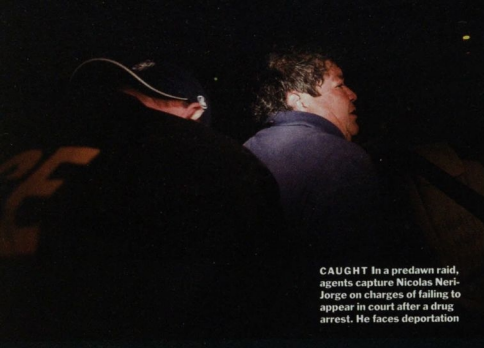
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for EXCELLENCE





**CAUGHT** In a predawn raid, agents capture Nicolas Neri-Jorge on charges of failing to appear in court after a drug arrest. He faces deportation

IMMIGRATION

# MISSION: SEARCH AND SEND BACK

**T**HOUSANDS OF PEOPLE TOOK TO THE STREETS IN CITIES ACROSS America last week to protest bills in Congress that target illegal immigrants—including legislation to build a 700-mile fence along the Mexican border and make it a felony to be in the U.S. illegally. Regardless of whether the laws are enacted, authorities are already cracking down. Teams of officers from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) are rounding up some of the half a million fugitives the U.S. says are skirting orders to leave the country, and soon the dragnet will expand. In January the Department of Homeland Security, which oversees

ICE, announced that it will triple the number of fugitive-hunting teams, from 17 to 52, and that its goal is to double the number in 2007.

While illegal immigrants are said to number some 10 million in the U.S., federal agencies see the greatest strategic value in focusing on those who break more than just immigration laws. ICE expects the new teams—based in major cities, including Baltimore, Los Angeles and Miami—to arrest up to 50,000 fugitives a year, with the goal of booting out every last one. For this photo essay, TIME photographer



**TRACKED** Neri-Jorge, a U.S. resident alien, is fingerprinted

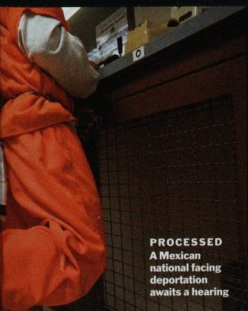
Robert Nickelsberg traveled with an ICE team and border agents in San Diego as they sought and arrested immigrants suspected of running afoul of the law. —By Lisa Takeuchi Cullen, with reporting by Timothy J. Burger/Washington

Photographs for TIME by Robert Nickelsberg—Getty





**LOCKED UP**  
The El Centro detention center is a way station for foreigners who commit crimes



**PROCESSED**  
A Mexican national facing deportation awaits a hearing



**SENT BACK**  
An ICE bus takes deportees across the border



**FROM ABOVE**  
Armed border  
agents are  
choppered in to  
Otay Mesa, Calif.

While ICE officers search for illegal immigrants to deport, border-patrol



**STEALTH**  
To avoid making  
tracks, crossers  
often wear socks  
over their shoes



A wide-angle photograph showing two border agents in green uniforms and hats. One agent is in the foreground, seen from the back, looking out over a vast, hilly landscape. The other agent is partially visible on the right edge. The terrain is rugged with sparse vegetation. In the distance, a large mountain range is visible under a hazy sky.

**LOOKOUT**  
Agents at Olay  
Mesa watch  
for human  
smugglers

agents are charged with keeping out the rising numbers who want in

A photograph of a border agent standing next to a tall, corrugated metal fence. The agent is silhouetted against a bright sky with scattered clouds. Beyond the fence, a city with many lights is visible in the distance, likely Tijuana. The ground is dark and uneven.

**ON PATROL**  
A border agent  
at the fence  
dividing the U.S.  
and Tijuana



# Will This Man Get The Bomb?

As the world weighs how to contain Iran and its fiery President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, *TIME* assesses the potential threat of a nuclear Iran **By Johanna McGeary**

**Let's start with a simple proposition:** no one wants Iran to have the Bomb. The country doesn't actually possess nukes yet, but much of the world suspects that it is hell-bent on building them under the cover of its nuclear-energy program—and the loose-cannon bluster of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad only reinforces that conviction. That's why diplomats and nuclear watchdogs in the U.S., Europe and other parts of the world have spent so much time trying to stop Iran's nuclear program in its tracks.

So far, however, the joint diplomatic offensive hasn't produced much in the way of results. The Bush Administration's National Security Strategy, issued this month, names Iran the most challenging "single country" to U.S. interests, leaving open the possibility of pre-emptive strikes against Iran's nuclear program. The U.S. and

Europe have persuaded Russia and China to join them in reporting Iran's failure to cooperate with international demands to the U.N. Security Council, but both countries oppose punitive action such as economic sanctions. The U.S. spent last week pushing the five permanent members of the Security Council to sign on to a British-drafted statement urging Iran to open its books and lab doors to intrusive international inspections. But the plan met resistance from Russia, which wants to avoid Security Council involvement altogether. "It's a fundamental problem," says a senior U.S. official. U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice telephoned Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov but made little headway. She plans to visit Berlin, Paris and Britain this week in an effort to hammer out a statement that can win unanimous backing in the Security Council. Meanwhile, Tehran has sped up research work on the uranium enrichment that lies at the heart of the dispute. Diplomats who have been briefed on Iran's program by international inspectors say the country has developed the ability to enrich uranium, the first step on the pathway to the Bomb. "They're progressing much faster than we thought they would," says a knowledgeable U.S. official. "They seem to know what they're doing."

There lies the deadlock. The U.S. and Iran have shown a faint willingness to lower the temperature, by agreeing to hold talks over Iranian interference in Iraq. But it's unclear whether Tehran hopes to use the talks over Iraq as a way to open the subject of nukes—or to distract the West's attention from it. Ali Larijani, Iran's top nuclear negotiator, told *TIME* that the regime may be open to compromise on the nuclear issue. "If there is a proposal that the rights of Iran can be secured to some extent for the present time and the other rights through negotiations, we are open to that." Yet the Bush Administration doesn't expect the Iraq discussions will lead to a breakthrough on the nuclear front. National Security Adviser Stephen Hadley dismisses Iran's overture as "simply a device by the Iranians to divert pressure that they are feeling in New York."

The willingness of the U.S. and Europe to make a deal has always been compromised by Iran's unpredictability. At this point, there are few outside Tehran who consider its behavior anything but destabilizing, if not sinister. The West is operating on the assumption that the Iranians are trying to develop the technology and expertise required for building a bomb as rapidly as possible—and that given the regime's support for terrorism, its stated desire to destroy Israel and the prospect of a new arms race in



the Middle East, the world can't afford to let them succeed. Yet there is still nothing close to unanimity on what that means in practice. History has already shown how difficult it is to curb the nuclear ambitions of a state that is determined to get the Bomb. Witness the examples of India, Pakistan and North Korea, all of which have openly defied international strictures against acquiring nuclear weapons. With so much bluster on all sides, here is a breakdown of the issues at the heart of Iran's showdown with the West—and what is at stake for the world in the outcome.

## What Does Iran Want?

THAT DEPENDS ON WHOM YOU ASK. WHAT IS clear is that Iran has pursued a nuclear program for decades, ever since the U.S. first fed the Shah's appetite for reactors. Experts generally believe that Tehran has coveted the Bomb as well. Under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, signed by Iran in 1968, the country is legally entitled to build reactors and make enriched uranium fuel as a source of energy, as long as it abides by treaty rules and allows the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to monitor what it is doing. Iran has consistently denied that it intends to scale up fuel-grade enriched uranium into the purer weapons-grade component of a bomb. Iranians say they have the same rights as other countries to technology and are just looking out for their long-term energy future.

The trouble is, almost no one believes that's all Iran is after. Iran had concealed clandestine efforts to make enriched uranium from IAEA inspectors for two decades, until its secret lab at Natanz was exposed by an exile opposition group in 2002. Iran eventually owned up to the deception, telling the IAEA that since the West had denied Iran reactors for decades, it had to go underground to become self-sufficient in fuel. The revelations led the IAEA to put seals on Iran's test centrifuges while Britain, France and Germany tried to negotiate guarantees that Iran's nuclear program could never be shifted to weapons production—an effort that the U.S. backed after initial hesitation. But those talks collapsed in January when Iran refused to abandon its insistence that it retain the rights to proceed with enrichment. The Iranians broke the seals on their most sensitive equipment and vowed to press ahead. According to diplomats and U.S. officials, experts from the IAEA have reported that Iran is on the verge of assembling and operating a 164-

centrifuge cascade, machinery that has peaceful applications but can also eventually be used to make fuel for a bomb.

To this day, Iranian officials assert that their uranium-enrichment activities are purely for energy or research purposes rather than military ones. "There's no place for nuclear weapons in our national security doctrine," Larijani told TIME. He points out that Supreme Leader Ayatullah Ali Khamenei has issued a fatwa forbidding the use of nuclear weapons. But such claims were undermined again in January when the IAEA reported an administrative link between a uranium-conversion program known as Green Salt and efforts to

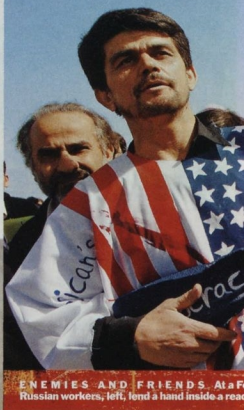


NEWSHA TAVAKULI—POLARIS

weaponize missiles that, for the first time, appeared to show an attempt to harness the nuclear program for military purposes.

## Is Iran Close To Getting the Bomb?

NOT NECESSARILY. UNDERPINNING THE current air of crisis is uncertainty about how soon Iran could manage bomb production. Western intelligence on the intentions and capabilities of nuclear aspirants is notoriously unreliable. Thus far, the IAEA says, Iran has the knowledge but not the capacity to make weapons. Some experts say that if Iran's enrichment facilities became fully operational, they could churn out enough material to construct two bombs a year. John Negroponte, Director of National Intelligence, said recently that "Iran, if it continues on its current path, will likely have the capability to produce a nuclear weapon within the next decade." What is already worrisome is that once Iran has the fissile material to make a bomb, it would have ready ways to threaten to use it. In 2004 Iran unveiled the Shahab-3 missile, with a range long enough to reach Israel and southern Europe. At the military parade in which it was first shown, one of the missiles carried the scrawl WIPE ISRAEL OFF THE MAP!



ENEMIES AND FRIENDS. At a Russian workers, left, lend a hand inside a re-

For years Iran alternately hid its activities and negotiated with the West over their scope. Over the past three years, both sides have focused on rebuilding confidence rather than provoking confrontation, but those overtures have lately all but vanished amid Iran's increasingly provocative behavior.

## Why Is Iran Picking a Fight?

MANY IRANIANS POINT TO THE POLITICAL ambitions of Ahmadinejad. The hard-line President who just squeezed past more experienced candidates to take office has seized on the nuclear issue to cement his claim to power, according to some top government advisers. He can bypass the ruling clerics by appealing to the street, framing the right to nuclear energy as a populist cause and the centerpiece of his campaign to restore revolutionary ideals—and solidify his base in the military and revolutionary apparatus. That requires a return to the 1980s atmosphere of siege, rallying Iranians by whipping up animosity toward a common enemy, the West. To a generation forged in the heat of revolution and war, diplomacy is akin to slow surrender. "He's using the nuclear issue," says a Tehran political science professor, "to send a message



At a rally, Iranians denounce the U.S. and Israel; building at Iran's Bushehr nuclear plant

to the Iranian people that he's tough, capable of standing up for Iran and fundamentally different from his soft predecessors."

Ahmadinejad's confrontational approach is reportedly causing consternation within Iran's clerical establishment, especially at the Supreme National Security Council, in which ultimately the decisions on the nuclear issue are made. In a recent *TIME* interview in Tehran, Larijani extended an olive branch of sorts to the Bush Administration, saying Iran could agree to direct talks with Washington on nuclear and other issues. "You have differences of views with us. Having differences of view does not mean animosity," he said. "We have no problems negotiating ... provided that Mr. Bush does not harangue us." The U.S. has ruled out direct nuclear talks.

Despite such conciliatory rhetoric from some Iranian officials, it is likely that many of the mullahs still dream of a robust nuclear program—if Iran had the capacity to make a bomb, it would get the respect it deserves. That conforms with Iran's self-image as a nation whose glorious past and potential greatness are undermined by implacable enemies such as the U.S. According to experts inside and outside the country, the regime sees bargaining over its nuclear rights as a way to recast the strategic balance in the region in Iran's fa-

vor, to gain stature and recognition of the Islamic Republic as a powerful geopolitical player. A history of invasions has left Iran wary of its neighbors, especially now that it is encircled by countries that possess atom bombs—Russia, Pakistan and India as well as Israel. Now that U.S. troops occupy two next-door states, Iran's leaders see the nuclear card as a way to buy security guarantees for the country and survival for the regime. It wants Washington to stop pushing "regime change" and accept the existence of an Iranian Islamic Republic. But even as Iranian officials deny that they plan to build a bomb, they point out that once North Korea tested a nuclear device, Western threats against Pyongyang ceased.

One reason Iran is acting up may be that its leaders see this as a moment when the game of brinkmanship is tilted in its favor. The country is in a nationalist mood; for the man in the street, more concerned with economic issues, the appeal is simple: If other countries can have nuclear power and atom bombs, why can't we? High oil prices and an overstretched U.S. military combine to lessen the West's capacity to react. So too, Iran's leaders think, does Iran's influence with the Shi'ite majority in Iraq and the newly elected Hamas leaders in the Palestinian territories. Getting loud and ugly about Israel earns Iran credibility and support in the Muslim world. And the regime may have decided that thumbing its

nose at the nonproliferation treaty and at IAEA inspections is worth the international disapprobation, gambling that its extensive commercial ties with Russia and China will insulate it from punitive Security Council measures.

What Iran seems to be playing for, above all, is time. The longer it can string out the diplomatic process, the further it can proceed down the road toward completing the fuel cycle. It is possible that Iran may even agree to suspend uranium enrichment at some point in the near future, knowing that it has already created new facts on the ground. If the regime were then to change its mind again, says Mark Fitzpatrick, a longtime veteran of the U.S. State Department who is now at London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, "it would resume from a new starting point, with uranium conversion up and running and the enrichment process under way."

## What Are the U.S.'s Options?

MISTRUST OF IRAN'S INTENTIONS HAS soured the Bush Administration and the Europeans on any deal that would allow Tehran to retain enrichment capacities. U.S. attitudes have hardened in response to Ahmadinejad, and Washington seems to have little interest in any grand bargain that would offer the theocratic regime security guarantees. Thus diplomacy for the moment is centered on the U.N. But even if Iran fails to accept demands that it submit to involuntary inspections, the challenge of reaching consensus on sanctions with real teeth could take months, if it can be achieved at all. The search is already on for selective embargoes that might stand a chance of passage. "It's not going to be oil for food," says a Bush Administration official. "I don't have a clue as to what they are, but fine minds are working on trying to sort out what could get support." Still, Washington's allies know that it's tough to design economic restrictions that will hurt the regime without hurting the Iranian people and realize how effectively Iran's leaders could use blunderbuss penalties to unify the nation behind them.

The bleak outlook for diplomacy fuels speculation that the U.S. and Israel might use military force to destroy Iran's nuclear facilities. While the military option is "never off the table," officials in both capitals say contingency plans for an air strike "are not under active consideration as an option now." Most experts say only that the U.S.

has the air power and long-range fueling capability to carry out the multiple attacks that would be required to inflict serious damage on Iran's nuclear facilities—but they acknowledge that the U.S. military already has its hands full in Iraq and Afghanistan. Although some in the Middle East fear that Israel might attempt to repeat its 1981 solo raid on Iraq's incipient nuclear bomb, a senior Israeli intelligence officer says, "We won't act alone. Why should we? It's a global problem."

The costs of a military strike would well outweigh the benefits. That would be no simple raid but a major military operation taking several weeks, akin to the opening onslaught on Iraq in 2003. Not just the nuclear sites but Iran's air defenses and retaliatory machinery as well would have to be destroyed. The collateral damage in

Iranian casualties from the attacks or radioactive fallout could be severe, as could the political backlash against moderates and opponents of the existing regime. And then, how much would Iran's nuclear ambitions be set back? "You can't bomb know-how," says IAEA chief Mohamed ElBaradei. A U.S. analyst guesses "at best, two to four years." And, he adds, "while we went to war, Iran would not sit idle. It would strike back at a time and place of its own choosing—including sponsoring attacks on U.S. and British troops in Iraq and perhaps even terrorist strikes inside the U.S. and Europe."

Is there a way out? The most encouraging fact about the standoff is that neither side has much to gain from precipitating a military confrontation. At the same time, it is unlikely that the major differences over Iran's nuclear intentions can

be resolved in a way that is wholly satisfying to both Iran and the West. The most realistic hope for Washington and its allies may lie in using diplomatic measures to delay Tehran's nuclear development long enough to allow for the emergence of a more moderate Iranian leadership that could be persuaded to abandon its nuclear dreams. But if those efforts fail, this U.S. President, or the next one, may confront a sobering choice: live with the reality of a nuclear Iran, or take the risk of attacking it. All of which leads to another, simple proposition: get ready for the world to become a more dangerous place.

—Reported by Matthew Cooper and Elaine Shannon/Washington, Helen Gibson/London, Scott MacLeod and Azadeh Moaveni/Tehran, Andrew Purvis/Berlin and Aaron J. Klein and Simon Robinson/Jerusalem



LARRY ARONSON—CORBIS FOR TIME

#### INSPIRED Iranians bask in the sun at Shemshak ski resort

Many Iranians attribute their changed views to the realities of a changed Middle East. The late 1990s—when former President Mohammad Khatami led Iran with promises of tolerance and democracy—was a stable time when young Iranians clamored for more social and political freedom. But now with neighboring Iraq in turmoil, Iranians seem more concerned with bolstering their place in the region than with freedom of expression. A growing sense of vulnerability is why many find it easy to ignore Ahmadinejad's fundamentalist outlook and provocative remarks and concentrate on his nationalist defiance. "I don't like this regime, but I don't think Iran should be weak either, or else we'll end up like Iraq," says Nazanin Arafin, 33, a teacher. "In the end, I'd rather be oppressed by an Iranian than a foreign occupier."

While he rallies supporters to back a more confrontational stance with the West, Ahmadinejad has soothed the anxieties of young Iranians, who initially feared he would crush their personal freedoms. Instead government meddling has been limited to blocking thousands of news and cultural websites. Some believe the regime will impose harsher social restrictions with time, but others argue Ahmadinejad will refrain altogether, to avoid alienating the majority of young people, among whom he is now popular. Young Iranians are excited to find a leader who lets them wear baggy jeans and pink veils, and

still stands up to what they consider a belligerent U.S. "Our civilization is far superior," says Vahid Mobaraki, 28, a gold merchant in the Tehran bazaar. "We don't need to be bossed around by a country with only 200 years of history."

By focusing public attention on the country's external adversaries, Ahmadinejad has sidestepped criticism for not addressing the country's internal social problems. Despite \$60-per-bbl. oil prices, 16% of Iranians remain unemployed. Zahra Rassai, 46, a mother of four teenage sons, voted for Ahmadinejad, hoping he would reduce college tuition. "Nothing has improved in my daily life, but that doesn't matter," she says. "If we Iranians rallied together and boycotted Western products, they wouldn't have the right to dictate to us." It's just as likely, though, that the nuclear dispute will produce pain for Iran, by discouraging foreign investment and pushing the country deeper into isolation. The few critics of Ahmadinejad's who are willing to speak openly say incendiary remarks have already slowed the Iranian economy, and fear that his hostile tactics will elicit economic sanctions and the world's condemnation rather than its respect. "In principle, what Ahmadinejad says is beautiful. It's too bad it's him saying it," says Kamyar Sharifi, 41, a radiator manufacturer. "And the disturbing thing is that it's all a show, because nothing here is improving." Unfortunately for regime opponents at home and abroad, few Iranians seem to have noticed.

—By Azadeh Moaveni/Tehran

## How to Love a Hard-Liner

The ski resort of Shemshak, just outside Tehran, is the last place you would expect to hear expressions of nationalist ardor. The slopes are filled with wealthy Iranians who sip hot chocolate in the shadow of a dazzling sun and spend most of their time gabbing about designer skiwear and which party to attend that evening. But when the subject of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad comes up between runs, the skiers get excited. "I couldn't be happier with him," says Mehdi, 19, an architecture major. "We just want our rights, and he defends them." His sister Anahita, 24, says she changed her mind about the President when he refused to abandon the country's nuclear-energy program. "He stood behind

his world like a man," she says.

That an Islamic hard-liner has inspired such pride among even secular, Westernized Iranians says everything about the political climate in Iran today and shows how Ahmadinejad has transformed himself from a lightly regarded ideologue to a national hero. In recent months the President has used the escalating standoff over Iran's nuclear program as a platform for broadening his appeal at home, framing the West as an enemy bent on weakening Iran by denying it legitimate access to technology. Indeed, many observers believe that Ahmadinejad is reacting to the masses' increasingly assertive mood as much as he is stoking it. "Before, you had people vs. the regime," says a Western diplomat in Tehran. "Now you have Iran vs. the West."



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# Sex in the Syllabus

Colleges are getting serious about porn studies, but should professors show or just tell?

By LISA TAKEUCHI CULLEN

**W**ITH CLASSWORK LIKE THIS, who needs to play? Undergraduates taking Cyberporn and Society at the State University of New York at Buffalo survey Internet porn sites. At New York University, assignments for Anthropology of the Unconscious include discussing X-rated Japanese comic books. And in Cinema and the Sex Act at the University of California, Berkeley, undergrads are required to view clips from Hollywood NC-17 releases like *Shotgirls* and underground stag reels.

It's called the porn curriculum, and it's quietly taking root in the ivory tower. A small but growing number of scholars are probing the aesthetic, societal and philosophical properties of smut in academic departments ranging from literature to film, law to technology, anthropology to women's studies. Those specialists argue that graphic sexual imagery has become ubiquitous in society, so it's almost irresponsible not to teach young people how to deal with it. "I was amazed by how much the students knew about pornography but how little they knew how to think about it," says Jay Clarkson, a graduate student in communications who introduced the Uni-

versity of Iowa's Pornography in Popular Culture class last fall. But although Clarkson and his peers may agree that porn studies have a place in the curriculum, they are divided over how far professors should go in teaching them. Do students really need to watch a couple copulating onscreen to understand why pornography turns people on? Or does a stimulating essay on the nature of desire provide just as much if not more insight?

Linda Williams, a film professor at Berkeley, lines up on the side of showing rather than simply telling. While researching feminist reactions to porn in the early '90s, she grew fascinated by the choreography of dirty movies and began teaching a trailblazing course about porno films. "I'm quite critical of pornography," she says. "I'm not trying to teach people to

**VISUAL AID:** Professor Penley screens *The Opening of Misty Beethoven* in her film-studies class at U.C. Santa Barbara

accept the existence of it. As with any tradition of moving-image culture, we need to take it seriously. We need to try and come at it with some theoretical tools." Like many porn scholars, Williams includes readings from Sigmund Freud and Michel Foucault, the French philosopher who wrote about sexual identity, to explore how porno movies interpret desire and what that says about the human psyche. Similarly, Alex Halavais, an assistant professor of communication at SUNY Buffalo, tracks pornography's pivotal role in the development of communications systems from the telephone to the Internet, with a reading list that ranges from student blogs to the *Congressional Record*. And in her graduate-level class on obscenity, media-studies professor Laura Kipnis of Northwestern University examines how publications like *Hustler* can define class stratification in the U.S.—by

discussing the work of the 16th century satirist François Rabelais as well as skin magazines.

But some scholars disagree about the need to present porn in class. In Sex and the Law, a senior seminar given by Paul Abramson, a psychology professor at UCLA, the screening of *Inside Deep Throat*, a documentary about the making of the notorious '70s porno film, is optional. Porn is "so pervasive in our culture, most students have already seen it," Abramson explains. Showing it "seems unnecessary." Likewise, Catherine Sherwood-Puzello, who covers pornography in her human-sexuality class at the University of Indiana at Bloomington, the home of sex pioneer Alfred Kinsey's institute, displays Michelangelo's *David* and *Playboy* covers in her class but "no X-rated movies," she says. "Those are not a good way to explain porn," which she believes is best taught with the same dispassion with which one would teach a course on statistics.

Advocates of bringing porn into the classroom insist that studying porn without watching it misses the point. Kipnis screens *Salò or 120 Days of Sodom*, by the Italian avant-garde filmmaker Pier Paolo Pasolini, in her obscenity class. The film, updated from the novel by the Marquis de Sade, is set in fascist Italy and depicts a tribunal of powerful men and their sexual torture of teenagers. She says students who had previously espoused staunchly liberal views about freedom of expression often find themselves disgusted and horrified by what they see. "University students are often too cool, too hip to understand why other people get perturbed," Kipnis says. "Showing a film like this allows them to react and then to take a step back and analyze their reaction with the critical tools you give them."

Students agree that watching skin flicks in a classroom—as opposed to, say, a dorm room—can offer new perspectives. Lindsey Reich, 21, a senior majoring in anthropology at N.Y.U., thought herself fairly progressive when she signed up for Professor Don Kulick's sexuality-and-gender course last year. Then he screened a film featuring the porn star Annie Sprinkle having sex with a transgendered man and another

showing female ejaculation. To her surprise, Reich was shocked. "I realized I do have my biases about what is a man and what is a woman—I mean, I grew up in the Midwest—and it made me want to explore these stereotypes and get past them," she says. "Those films did that better than any academic book."

Parents who foot the bill for such epiphanies often start out eyeing those courses with varying degrees of skepticism. After Matthew Schwartz told his parents he was enrolling in the cyberporn class at Buffalo last year, his mother Fran joked that he had got the school to tailor a class around his interests. His father Marvin complained, "I'm paying for you to study what?" The class delved into what causes culture to define pornography in different ways—lessons that Schwartz, 21 and a senior, says will make him more sensitive in his planned career as a translator in Arab countries. "It turned out to be about societal norms—not fluff at all," says his mother.

Administrators at schools that offer porn studies find themselves caught between their desire for cutting-edge scholarship and their reluctance to stir up controversy. "I wish I had more faculty doing this kind of exciting work," says David Penniman, a dean at Buffalo who oversees Halavais' cyberporn course. Penniman acknowledges that the graphic images used in the class may upset some people, but, he adds, "it's tricky for a dean or university president to try to dictate what should or shouldn't be in the syllabus." It's especially tricky at state schools where legislators help determine school funding. After Clarkson's course appeared in the catalog at the University of Iowa, a state politician threatened to withdraw school funding. (He dropped his efforts only after he learned that lessons wouldn't involve explicit visuals.)

Schools are seeking ways to sidestep such concerns. Iowa and Buffalo bar students under 18 from porn classes.

At the University of California at Santa Barbara, Constance Penley, a film professor and porn-studies pioneer, says she tells her students that "I don't want to squelch their financial possibilities or creativity, but as a favor to me, could they not make a porn film until after they graduate?" Teaching them about porn is one thing. Training them for a career in the adult arts is another. —With reporting by Stefanie Friedhoff/Ann Arbor and Jeffrey Ressler/Los Angeles

## PORN WORK

### Assignment: Eros

**MOVIES:** Films shown in porn-studies courses often include hard-core titles like *Deep Throat* but also others that may illustrate aspects of the human psyche or the choreography of desire.

**BOOKS:** Reading lists ranging from the classics (*Justine, The Story of O*) to the current (*Bound and Gagged*) enlist history and literature to help students think about pornography in new ways.





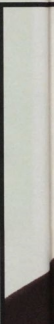


MALIK YOBA, A.K.A.  
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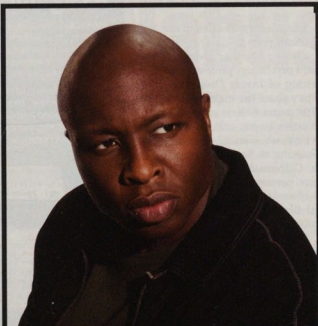
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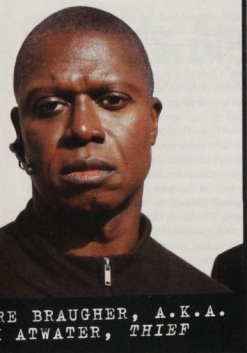


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JAMES, HEIST

MIKE MASTIN—ABC



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FRAY SCOTT, A.K.A.  
KEY, HEIST

## Meet Tony Soprano's extended family. Having aired plenty of cop shows, TV is now giving the robbers—and other perps—star treatment

By JAMES PONIEWOZIK

**B**EFORE TAKING A BULLET IN THE FIRST EPISODE of this season of *The Sopranos*, mob boss Tony Soprano was at the top of his game: secure in his business, flush with income, gorging on expensive sushi. When it comes to the TV-crime business, Tony has largely been the unchallenged boss too. Television has occasionally featured wrongfully accused men (*The Fugitive*) or misunderstood rogues (*The Dukes of Hazzard*), but TV has mainly been a good guys' zone. Now there are people gunning for Tony in the TV biz as well; the medium is in the middle of a full-blown love affair with crooks. And we're not just talking Martha Stewart.

Two shows this spring introduce viewers to the world of high-stakes thievery, while series on tap for summer and fall look sympathetically at petty crooks and mobsters. Next year, Michael C. Hall, formerly of *Six Feet Under*, plays a serial killer on Showtime. He used to stab 'em. Now he'll stab 'em.

*The Sopranos* has undoubtedly influenced those projects. Its sixth-season debut drew 9.5 million viewers—not huge by network standards, but all paying customers. “It showed us that audiences could connect to a guy so deeply flawed as to be a murderer,” says NBC Entertainment president Kevin Reilly. The networks have tried and failed to emulate it before: CBS with *Falcone* in 2000, NBC with Mexican-mob drama *Kingpin* in 2003.

In the meantime, however, there has been a wave of TV cop shows, in the *CSI* and *Law & Order* molds, that may have reached viewers' saturation point. And in the past few years, broadcast and basic-cable networks have gradually introduced flawed, even criminal protagonists to all kinds of shows: the antiheroes of FX's *The Shield*, *Nip/Tuck* and *Rescue Me*; the cruelly sarcastic doctor on *House*; and the castaways of *Lost*, who include a heroin addict, a torturer and several killers. (Fox's *Prison Break* is also set among criminals, although it's about a wrongfully imprisoned man and the brother who is trying to spring him from jail.) “Mainstream audiences are now getting comfortable with the fact that there are different kinds of lead characters,” says Reilly.

**THE SHOWS  
LOOK AT THE  
WHY OF CRIME  
AS *CSI* HAS  
PEERED  
THROUGH ITS  
MICROSCOPE  
AT THE HOW**

There are also different kinds of criminals, not all of them in Tony's league—feloniously or dramatically. The high-class burglars in NBC's *Heist* (Wednesdays, 10 p.m. E.T.), planning to take down a Beverly Hills jewelry store, fall into the *Ocean's Eleven* school of fast-talking, ice-cool swells. (*Hustle*, a British import nearing the end of its season on AMC, takes a similar tack with a band of con artists.) The robbers (led by Dougray Scott and *The Practice*'s Steve Harris) gab about strippers and Mother Teresa while on a job; the cops who chase them self-consciously reference *Lethal Weapon*. Created by brothers Mark and Robb Cullen and co-executive-produced by Doug Liman, who directed *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*, *Heist* takes a lighthearted tone familiar from the movies—assuring viewers that they're in safe territory.

"As dramatists, you make a pact with your audience that you don't cross certain lines, and we don't," says Mark Cullen. *Heist*'s crooks don't kill—in the pilot, they foil a murder—and they take, Robin Hood-like, only from the rich. (So they skip the give-to-the-poor bit. Nobody's perfect!) In fact, *Heist*'s greatest crime is robbing innocent movies of their clichés: the Tarantino-gone-PG banter, the whooshing camera shots, the generic peppy jazz that sounds as if it were lifted from a *Putumayo Presents Lighthearted Capers Music of the World CD*.

For the first few minutes, FX's *Thief* (Tuesdays, 10 p.m. E.T.) seems to be in the same jaunty, crime's-a-spreed mold. As in *Heist*, we begin with a wisecracking crew getting ready to take down a cache of jewels—"Just say no to blow, kids," quips ring-leader Nick (Andre Braugher) as he blasts open a vault. But the game quickly gets heavy, and the story more gripping: along the way, Nick's crew finds and steals a pile of cash that turns out to be long to the Chinese Mafia. Revenge is sought, friends turn on each other, and people are killed brutally.

Braugher is a surprising choice as Nick, since he has been closely associated with upstanding types like cops and doctors (*Homicide*, *Gideon's Crossing*). But, Braugher insists, "Nick is an honorable character"—in his own way. Unlike Tony Soprano, he is unselfish and has tightly circumscribed rules—don't let emotion get in the way of business, don't hurt anyone who won't be made whole by insurance—and he's an attentive family man. In the middle of the first robbery, he takes a cellphone call from his stepdaughter's school. But when his men break one rule—don't deviate from the plan—his carefully con-

## The Rap Sheet

After *Heist* and *Thief* this spring, TV's new fixation on the criminal mind promises to get deeper—and darker



### BROTHERHOOD

Creator Masters says the drama is partly about two sibs—one legit, one crooked—and partly about working-class life "on the bottom rung of the American Dream"



### DEXTER

Six Feet Under's Michael C. Hall goes from burying corpses to creating them, as a serial killer who redirects his talents into being a forensics whiz—and vigilante murderer



### THE BLACK DONNELLYS

The makers of *Crash* believe viewers will relate to the brothers despite their Mob ties. "Everyone makes choices that take them down a particular road," says co-creator Moresco

structed partitions crumble, and the chaos threatens both his crew and his family.

"*Thief* is about the moral choices of immoral men," says creator Norman Morrill, which is why he cast Braugher. It's a well-observed, sometimes too somber character study; its Southern-gothic mournfulness underscored not just by Braugher's tough, sad performance but also by the setting: post-Katrina New Orleans, littered with abandoned cars and LOOTERS WILL BE SHOT signs spray-painted on plywood. (The

show was set and the pilot shot in the city a year before the hurricane.) Like his town, Nick has to restore order from the rubble, and it's not a glamorous job. "This is the anti-*Ocean's Eleven*," says Morrill. "I wanted this show to be about middle-class guys. We're not all criminals, but what makes us men is how we choose to stand—how we meet those things that are hard for all of us."

The show doesn't strain the Katrina parallels, but it's unsurprisingly tempting to tie crime stories to class and social conditions—to look at the why of crime where *CSI* has peered through its microscope at the how. NBC's *The Black Donnellys*, debuting in the fall, comes from the writers of the Oscar-winning message movie *Crash* and tells the story of four brothers drawn into the Irish Mob. "They live in a world against impossible odds," says co-creator Bobby Moresco, who loosely based the show, with co-creator Paul Haggis, on his New York City childhood.

If you can't wait that long to get your crime-and-fraternal-struggle-in-working-class-America fix, there's Showtime's *Brotherhood*, which debuts in June. That drama, which features two brothers—one a rising politician, the other a small-time crook—is set in Providence, R.I., but also explores fate and circumstance in the mournful, urban-blighted Northeast of a generation ago. "Without getting too highfalutin," says creator Blake Masters about the trend toward villain protagonists, "post-9/11, we hit some of our darkest days, and now we're in a war that will go on for years against an enemy we can't understand. One of the things we can do in TV and movies is explore that stuff."

If this material sounds politically fraught, cop shows have always been: whether you focus on crime's punishment or its causes is to some people a key dividing line between conservative and liberal. But the toughest antithesis for middle America to warm to may be the lead actor of Showtime's forthcoming *Dexter*, a serial killer who has channeled his impulses by becoming a forensics expert who solves crimes, then off the criminals. "If you're compelled to kill," jokes Hall, "it may as well be people who deserve it."

The premise is chilling, but viewers are meant to identify with Dexter because he's aware of his pathology and struggles with it. "There is something inherently good about him," says Hall. "He's lovable, which is what creates the ambiguity." America in love with a bloodthirsty killer who slaughters menaces to society? Maybe Tony Soprano really does have something to worry about. —With reporting by Jeanne McDowell/Los Angeles



# Seconds, Anyone?

A new book suggests we need to look closer—much closer—at what we eat



CONSIDER THE CHICKEN McNUGGET. WHAT'S IN IT exactly? There's some chicken, of course. Salt, no doubt. And then there's all that mysterious stuff identified in the ingredients brochure. Sodium aluminum phosphate—what is that, and where does it come from? For that matter, where does the chicken come from?

Right there, Michael Pollan tells us, is the problem with the way we eat now. We're clueless. In *The Omnivore's Dilemma* (Penguin Press; 450 pages), he tries to cut through this fog of unknowing. The title refers to the predicament of animals, including rats and humans, that can eat just about anything, whether it's bad for them or not. He has no doubt that much of what we eat is bad for us, for the animals we feed on and for the environment. The author of *Second Nature* and *The Botany of Desire*, Pollan is willing to

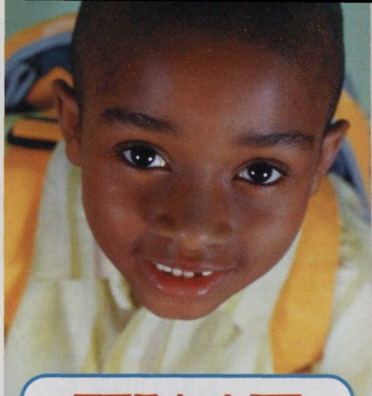


**START TO FINISH:**  
Are cows forced  
to become  
burgers too fast?

go to some lengths to reconnect with what he eats, even if that means putting in a hard week on an organic farm and slitting the throats of chickens. He's not Paris Hilton on *The Simple Life*.

Pollan divides our food sources into four categories. One is industrial, meaning giant agribusiness. Then there are the two kinds of organic, large and small scale. Finally there's anything hunted and foraged. He goes on an adventure down each food chain, fattening a beef calf for market or following the path of industrial corn all around the country. Each trip ends in a meal made of foods from that category.

Modern agriculture leaves him deeply troubled. He marvels at how massive surpluses of corn, made possible by the use of noxious chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have led to the rise of huge feedlots where cattle are pumped full of antibiotics and corn-based feed to hasten them to their fate as cheeseburgers. Organic farming? It has its virtues, but he discovers that our visions of contented cows and free-range chickens don't always match the realities. In a final lunge toward authenticity, he forages for mushrooms in a burned-over pine forest and shoots a wild pig, a primal confrontation that briefly reduces Pollan, an inexperienced hunter, to a state of near panic as he pulls the trigger while the pigs madly scatter. But in this clearheaded and sometimes heartbroken book, that would be the only time he gets seriously confused. —By Richard Lacayo



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# 5 DVD SETS FROM 5 GREATS

With some artists, seeing just one film isn't enough. You want them all



**THE SHIRLEY TEMPLE COLLECTION, VOLUME 3**  
THE TOP BOX-office star of the '30s was

6 years old when she became a leading lady. Kids by the millions wanted her curls, her doll, the nonalcoholic cocktail named for her. Oh, there was a clockwork tinge to her adorability, her sugary films were anathema to sophisticates, and parts of her plantation musicals (such as *The Little Colonel* and *The Little Rebel* in this set) were, and are, criminalizing. But even Dakota Fanning doesn't hit every one out of the park and, man, Shirley could tap-dance—dance away the Depression, some said, or at least the depression in Hollywood. Here's a three-part dose of optimism from the New Deal's youngest and most potent ambassador.



**▼ THE SPIKE LEE JOINT COLLECTION**

TIME WAS WHEN a Spike Lee movie was an infallible social blood test: if yours didn't heat up at his take on racial tensions, you probably needed a transfusion. Looking at five of his films (*Do the Right Thing*, *Mo' Better Blues*, *Jungle Fever*, *Clockers*, *Crooklyn*) years later, though, one can see the camera stylist behind the



street-corner Savonarola. Sure, he editorializes with nearly every shot, but he's also a clever fellow at framing the action and getting sharp turns from lots of terrific actors. This joint's worth dropping into.



**► THE MEL BROOKS COLLECTION**

THE MAN WHO gave movie bad taste a good

name finally has his own boxed set, with eight features (*The Twelve Chairs*, *Blazing Saddles*, *Young Frankenstein*, *Silent Movie*, *High Anxiety*, *To Be or Not to Be*, *History of the World, Part I* and *Robin Hood: Men in Tights*)—virtually the entire canon, minus *The Producers*. Most of those are extensions of the genre parodies Brooks and other early-TV geniuses wrote for Sid Caesar. The gags are hit-and-miss, but when they hit, you feel them in your gut. And each film has at least one shining moment, whether it be flatulent cowboys or synchronized-swimming nuns. A big disappointment: no Brooks commentaries. The collection is incomplete without a juicy vat of pinwheeling ad libs from the foremost tummler—sorry, raconteur—of our time.



**GREENAWAY: THE EARLY FILMS**

THE TRIPLE-SEC alternative to Mel Brooks' very wet humor, Peter

Greenaway is the commercial cinema's pre-eminent avant-garde. Back before he made *The Draughtsman's Contract* and *8½ Women*, he made meticulously malevolent short films (seven are collected here) and *The Falls*, a three-hour

fake-umentary about 92 people whose lives were altered by a Violent Unknown Event. The textual and textural density is intoxicating, the English wit so dry you could choke on it. A sturdy challenge for movie lovers—and unmissable.



**THE BUSBY BERKELEY COLLECTION**

DANCING MADE stars in the '30s: Temple, Fred Astaire and

Ginger Rogers, Eleanor Powell. As for the toe-tapping extras, the foot soldiers of Hollywood musicals, Busby Berkeley put them to work by the hundreds, using them to create giant geometric shapes that were both military and erotic. From a Rockettes-style line eight or 10 deep, they would evolve into the human pictograph of a piano or a woman's face. This collection assembles the works that made Berkeley famous: *42nd Street*, *Footlight Parade*, *Dames* and the first two *Gold Diggers* movies. For the pure Busby buzz, skip to the last half-hour of each film. That's where his numbers are. Better yet, overdose on the three-hour compilation also included. Dance delirium never came in so big and beautiful a package. —By Richard Corliss

EVERETT

ENTERTAINMENT

LEE: JEFF GORDON

WHEN YOUR GIRLFRIEND'S MOM  
KISSES YOU HELLO,  
— that's —

FRIENDLY.



WHEN YOUR GIRLFRIEND'S MOM  
FRENCH KISSES YOU HELLO,  
— that's —

CLASSIC.

ALWAYS COMMERCIAL FREE

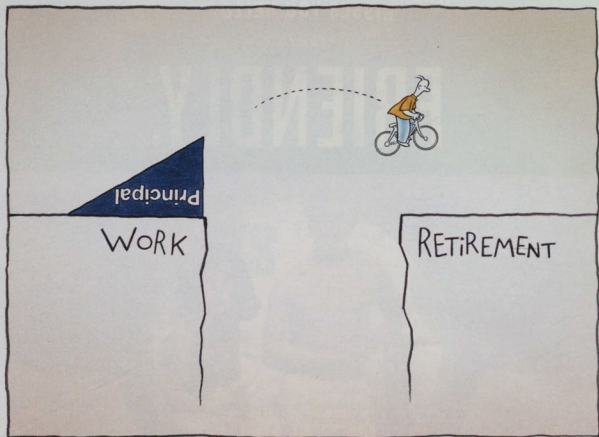


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MOVIES

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# A Battle For the Ages

Retired pitcher Goose Gossage is livid over his Hall of Fame snub. When he (and you) should move on

By SEAN GREGORY

WITH HIS SUPERSIZE Fu Manchu mustache and seething scowl, former major league baseball pitcher Richard (Goose) Gossage scared the stirrups off hitters 30 years ago. Now 54, the Goose is firing 100 m.p.h. fastballs at a different set of heads: baseball writers who haven't voted him into the Hall of Fame. "I'll take on any writer, anywhere, on any show, and I

**STARE-DOWN**  
Gossage is critical of today's baseball writers, saying they do not appreciate the old days

will bury him," Gossage said in January after learning that Bruce Sutter, a star from the same era, got the Hall call. Gossage is still ticked. "These young writers have no clue," he told TIME. "They're completely wet. They're completely full of s\_\_\_\_. O.K.?"

Like legions of baby boomers who have gone about as far as they can in their profession—or will soon reach that uncomfortable turning point—Gossage is after something simple: validation of a career, and life, well spent. He wants one last cheer, and his high-profile quest throws valuable light on some common nagging questions. Are up-and-comers out to steal our thunder? When we're not recognized for our achievements, does it pay to get angry? Am I living in the past when I still have much to offer and should be looking ahead? When is it time to move on?

Gossage, who was a relief pitcher, is a victim of baseball's battle of the ages. Today's game is more specialized. In Gossage's era, relief pitchers often threw three innings to close out a game and get credited with a "save." Says the Goose: "I was brought into situations God couldn't get out of, and I got out of them." Now closers get those all-important saves by pitching a single inning or less. So they are able to pitch in more games and build their statistics. Gossage isn't the only former big leaguer with a beef. Today's hitters, thanks to smaller ballparks and steroids, hit far more home runs. Gossage contends that players from the 1970s and '80s whose numbers don't compare with those of modern-era hitters like Barry Bonds and Rafael Palmeiro (both of whom have denied knowingly using steroids) have been wrongfully overlooked—Andre Dawson and Jim Rice, to name a couple.

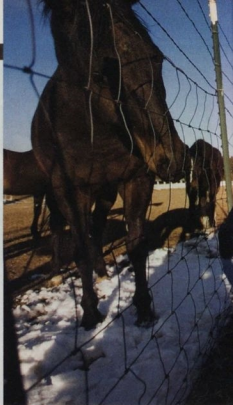
Throw in feelings of rejection and a desire for the ultimate career stamp, and you've got a Goose who is cooking. "It's not that they're better," Gossage says of today's players. "Do what we did, then compare who was the best. Barry Bonds stands up there. When's the last time Barry Bonds was knocked on his ass? Never ... The owners can save millions of dollars—take the pitcher off the mound and put up a tee. 'Cause what they're playing is tee ball. They pitch around him. If I was going to pitch around him, I would have saved four and just put one in his rib cage. You want to go to first? We'll do it easy."

It's fitting that Gossage carries the torch for spurned stars of yesteryear. He courted controversy throughout his 22 years in the big leagues, most famously as a New York Yankee. He once called Yankee owner George Steinbrenner "the fat man upstairs" and another time punched a teammate on the nose

► **DOG DAYS**  
Gossage, at home in Colorado, feels overlooked. But he still works the memorabilia circuit. Should he let go?

▼ **THE CLOSER** As a Yankee reliever in the '70s and '80s, Gossage threw late-inning fastballs that terrified hitters—and ended games

**"IT'S NOT THAT** they're better. Do what we did, then compare who was the best ... They're playing tee ball." —Gossage, on today's players



during a bathroom brawl. In 1986, after San Diego Padres owner Joan Kroch, the widow of McDonald's founder Ray Kroch, banned beer in the clubhouse, Gossage famously remarked, "She is poisoning the world with her hamburgers, and we can't even get a lousy beer."

Then, Gossage's rants were mostly entertaining; now they appear to be the mark of a middle-aged man who may be clinging too closely to the past. "The saddest thing to me," says ESPN commentator Skip Bayless (who has called Gossage a "throw-hard blowhard"), is "the ex-athlete who can't let go." Gossage's rank dismissal of the talent ("The pitchers can't pitch") and fortune ("The game is getting really soft") of today's players, as well as the character of younger baseball writers ("They don't have any respect for the game"), is destructive nostalgia, experts say. "If you look back, far into history, there is evidence of people having this tendency [to trumpet the good old days] for generations and generations and generations," says Lisa Libby, a psychology professor at Ohio State University and co-author of a 2003 study titled "When Change in the Self Is Mistaken for Change in the World." "So if it were true that there was all this decline in each successive generation, we'd have nothing left at this point. So clearly some of it has to be illusory."





The job of relief pitcher probably was tougher in his day. In 1975, a year in which he led the American League with 26 saves, Gossage pitched 142 innings. Thirty years later, Bob Wickman shared the lead with 45 saves, pitching just 62 innings. That's half the work, double the reward. But it's a stretch to say that today's chiseled, athletic players are inferior to yesterday's stars. "Laughable," says Miami *Herald* sports columnist Dan Le Batard, 37. "What, anywhere in society, was better 25 years ago? You're using better training methods and previous education. And there's a worldwide talent pool now."

Gossage really misfires with his argument that young writers are keeping him out of the Hall. A writer must cover baseball for 10 consecutive years before receiving a vote. So they're not as wet as Gossage suggests. The youngest of the Hall of Fame voters are old enough to have seen Gossage play.

As with anyone else's glorification of the past, Gossage's celebration of the "old school" doesn't have to be a bad thing. Nostalgia, once viewed as a psychiatric disorder, can be beneficial in reasonable doses. "If someone is angry with something in the present, being nostalgic can be therapeutic," says Krystine Batcho, a Le Moyne College psychology professor and author of several studies on the subject. "It reminds you that you are someone. You're not just an ordinary Joe."

The key is to mix retro thinking with an eye for the future. How do you know when you've crossed the line pinning for the old days? "People who keep reliving their past can really wear others down," says Batcho. "So if you notice people starting to avoid you, that's usually a clear sign." Striking a healthy

balance may require you to shift your focus—to others, away from yourself. "Once you become pro-social," says Batcho, "you can reach down into the successes of the past and think, How can I use them now? You succeeded because you were talented in some way and other people appreciated it. So how can I do that again?"

Gossage still sells his glory days for a living, giving speeches and working memorabilia shows. To the shrinks, that may be too much living in the past. Even Gossage might concede that after his youngest son Todd, a third baseman, finishes his senior season at the University of Central Arkansas this spring, it will be time to move on. Gossage contemplates coaching. While that would still connect him to a game he feels has betrayed him, experts say it is a healthy pursuit in which he has much to offer.

In the end, Gossage will probably be enshrined anyway. Hurling shots at Hall voters isn't the sharpest political strategy—"I called him up and told him to shut up," says Bill Madden, 59, a veteran *New York Daily News* scribe and Gossage supporter. "He might p.o. somebody who was inclined to vote for him." But Gossage has steadily gained ground. Nearly 65% of

voters gave him the nod this year, and no player with that level of support has failed to get in eventually (players need 75% for induction, and can remain on the ballot for 15 years. Rice, the ex-Red Sox slugger, also notched close to 65%). "Dominance at a position in your time is the best indication you're a Hall of Famer," says Jack O'Connell, 57, secretary-treasurer of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. "I don't think there's any question that the dominant reliever in the American League and, for a period, in the National League, in his time was Goose Gossage." Tony Gwynn and Cal Ripken, Hall of Fame locks, will crowd next year's ballot; 2008 may be Goose's shot. "All I want to do is make it right," Gossage says. He can start by moving on. ■

## EX-STARS WITH A BEEF

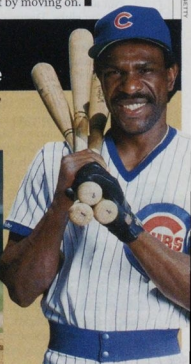
Gossage-era players not in the Hall of Fame



▲ **JIM RICE** The Red Sox outfielder was feared but not friendly. Clashes with the media may have cost him votes

► **BERT BLYLEVEN** The curveballer is fifth all time in strikeouts but won 20 games only once

► **ANDRE DAWSON** The "Hawk" won an MVP in '87 but fell short of 500 homers (438), a magic number for sluggers



# Club Mad

Destination clubs are hot. But glitches leave some members hot under the collar

By LAURA KOSS-FEDER

**BOB HARIRI PLUNKED DOWN** half a million dollars two years ago to join Distinctive Retreats, one of a growing number of destination clubs that offer members plush vacation homes for up to 60 days a year in exotic locations around the world. But his thrill quickly turned to chill. Hariri, 46, who heads a biotechnology firm based in northern New Jersey, ran into problems booking the properties he wanted

and says he was disappointed with the quality of the homes. "I felt I was being overpromised and undersold," says Hariri, who quit the club just months later.

Not all was lost. As is standard for destination clubs, Distinctive Retreats, based in Westport, Conn., refunded most of Hariri's money (80% is typical) when he resigned. Since then, "we have worked out the kinks," says Rob McGrath, CEO of Tanner & Haley Resorts, owner of the club, which has begun leasing properties to meet demand in popular destinations like Cabo San Lucas, Mexico, and Kiawah Island, S.C.

Destination clubs have enjoyed robust growth, fueled by affluent baby boomers, who are opting to join clubs that give them a choice of world getaways rather than buying the traditional second home. The clubs have been around only since the late 1990s, when Tanner & Haley pioneered the concept. There are now 18 in the U.S., each with about 30 properties. Members pay an average \$230,000 to join and \$15,000 in annual dues, says Dick Ragatz, president of Ragatz Associates, a resort-industry consultant in Eugene, Ore. Some clubs are

**▲ MEXICAN VILLA** Destination clubs are subject to few government regulations

nation club, it can be difficult to lock up the property you want over a holiday or if you book fewer than 90 days in advance. "They're oversold," says Bob Jones, consultant with OneTravel Holdings, an Atlanta online-travel agency. "People become disenchanted and leave."

That was the case with Hariri, who says that two weeks before a trip to Delray Beach, Fla., he was bumped from his chosen property. On another occasion, he says, a "beachfront" house was 700 ft. from the water. Still, Hariri has not given up on the concept. He joined a different

club, Havens, based in New York City. Some clubs are struggling on another level: they can't provide everything they advertise, says James Chung, president of Reach Advisors, a Belmont, Mass., research firm. "The homes didn't have enough pots to cook with," says Elizabeth Schlier, 37, a former member of Private Retreats, also owned by Tanner & Haley. "The towels and other linens were not as plush, and there weren't always enough toys for my children." Says McGrath:



**▲ SKI CHALET** This property in Colorado is postcard perfect, but always check references to learn what's behind the door

doubling their membership each year and have been unable to develop properties fast enough.

"It's a race to generate enough distinctive inventory in jet-set markets," says Scott Berman, a leisure-industry consultant at PricewaterhouseCoopers. The general rule is 1 property for every 6 members. But many clubs have fallen behind. They are working to rectify the problems, but in the meantime, if you join, you may not get all that's promised. At any desti-

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**GO WEST?** A canyon view, left, at Entrada Golf & Country Club in Utah; California natural-rock spa at La Quinta Resort & Spa



"When we were renting properties on a short-term basis to meet increased consumer demand, we would have inconsistent quality. But now we have satisfied client demand and offer consistency."

Exclusive Resorts, the largest destination club with 300 properties, dealt with availability issues by doubling its number of beachfront homes to 80, says Donn Davis, CEO of the Denver-based firm, which also started a member waiting list and added a budget member-

Hawaii, Italy and Mexico since joining Exclusive Resorts in 2004. "The biggest complaint I had about one house was that it didn't have a garlic press," says Shirley.

For a good experience, do some homework. You don't actually own the properties in most destination clubs, unlike in a time-share. What you get is the right to stay at any number of properties for some number of weeks each year. The clubs own the houses and condos that they promote, usually worth \$1 million or

## “THEY'RE OVERSOLD. PEOPLE become disenchanted and leave.” —Bob Jones, consultant with OneTravel Holdings

ship level that gets no holiday bookings.

Plenty of folks still rave about the destination-club concept. Shirley Brown, 62, a retired caterer from Richmond, Va., and husband Morton, 64, a retired manufacturer and importer of men's clothing, have taken 15 trips with their three children, seven grandchildren and friends to such varied locations as England,

more on the beach, in cities or ski areas.

In addition to providing homes with plasma televisions, state-of-the-art kitchens and private pools, the clubs have concierge services that stock the refrigerator with your favorite foods, have mountain bikes waiting for you and leave requested theater tickets on the coffee table. "I've had a concierge buy U.S.

Open tickets for me in New York and arrange a tennis game for me in California. It's an easy way to take a vacation," says Tim Lovelace, 64, a retired hotelier from Asheville, N.C., who joined the Fort Collins, Colo., Private Escapes in 2004.

Make sure your money is protected. There are no regulations governing vacation clubs, advises Howard Nusbaum, president and CEO of the American Resort Development Association. "Our goal is to have protections in place in the next few years," he says. So make sure you understand the terms. Ask about the ratio of members to homes (as stated earlier, 6 to 1 is par) and where new properties are scheduled. You should know about extra costs like housekeeping. Concierge service is usually free, but the items that are purchased for you are not. Find out the resignation policy so you know what your refund would be if you were unhappy.

Your fee should be protected by a bond or insurance, Ragatz says. So if the club fails, you'll get your money back. Make sure you understand the reservations policy as well so you know how far in advance you'll need to book to get the property you want, he says. Discuss liability issues such as what would happen if a guest got hurt while staying with you.

You probably won't be allowed to test-drive a sample property before joining, so ask for references. Check with your friends; maybe one has a membership and would let you stay as a guest. Have your attorney review the contract as a final stamp of approval.

"You want to be as careful as possible when putting down this kind of money," Ragatz says. "Destination clubs can be great for boomers who want to travel in style and spend time with their families in a comfortable space, as long as you examine everything carefully and take time for due diligence." ■



**YACHT CLUB** Skipper and chef are included, but some firms charge extra for cleaning and food

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## FITNESS

# No Excuses!

Tennis great Martina Navratilova shares her secrets for staying fit

By JEFF CHU

**MARTINA NAVRATILOVA** must have a secret. The rivals of her youth have moved on—into retirement, onto highlight reels, up to the TV booth. Yet Navratilova, the tennis great who will turn 50 in October, is still whipping forehands past players who hadn't been born yet when she started on the pro tour in 1972. With her unusual endurance have come questions—lots



of them. "The longer I play and the older I get," she says, "the more I get 'Why are you still doing this? How can you do it so well?'"

So? "There is no secret, no silver bullet," says Navratilova. "Everybody can do it." That means you—flabby you, middle-aged you, gym-loathing you—can get into shape and, like Navratilova, stay in shape. After years of giving advice ad hoc, Navratilova has written a book explaining how. In *Shape Your Self*, Navratilova argues that healthy food can taste good, getting fit doesn't require physical pain and joining a health club isn't necessary to get results. The bottom line, she says, is "you have no excuse to not get fit."

Navratilova did not get to the top by making excuses. She has won 167 pro singles titles—more than any other player, man or woman—and 175 doubles titles, including one last year, when she paired with Germany's Anna-Lena Groenefeld, 20, to win the Canadian Open. The oldest player on the women's tour, Navratilova plans to play a full doubles schedule this year—and improve on her showing at last year's Grand Slams, in which she reached the doubles semifinals of Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

of them. "The longer I play and the older I get," she says, "the more I get 'Why are you still doing this? How can you do it so well?'"

As you may expect from someone in the fourth decade of her athletic career, Navratilova doesn't believe in instant gratification. The quick-fix mentality, she says, is what's wrong with how a lot of folks approach fitness. "You can't feel like you have to drastically change your life overnight," she says. "People make resolutions, especially at New Year's. They last two weeks." The enthusiasm may be well intentioned, but the plan is usually

not well executed. "They get excited. 'I'm going to the gym!'" she says. "Then they totally overdo it. They are exhausted and sore, and that's the end of it."

Her plan is based on baby steps. "If you do things incrementally, you have a much better chance of succeeding," she says. Navratilova's approach is commonsensical and holistic, focusing on a strong mind and spirit as well as on the body. Of the six steps in her plan (see box), only one focuses on physical exercise.

Her healthy menus feature dishes like guacamole wraps and whole-wheat pancakes, and the recipes are user friendly (a 1-oz. serving of cheese is described as the size of a lipstick tube) and not too restrictive (they include ingredients that other diets would deem indulgent, like maple syrup and grated Asiago cheese). She also emphasizes mental exercise. For example, to sharpen your focus, she advises keeping a journal. "You have to feel on the inside that you want to make this change," she says.

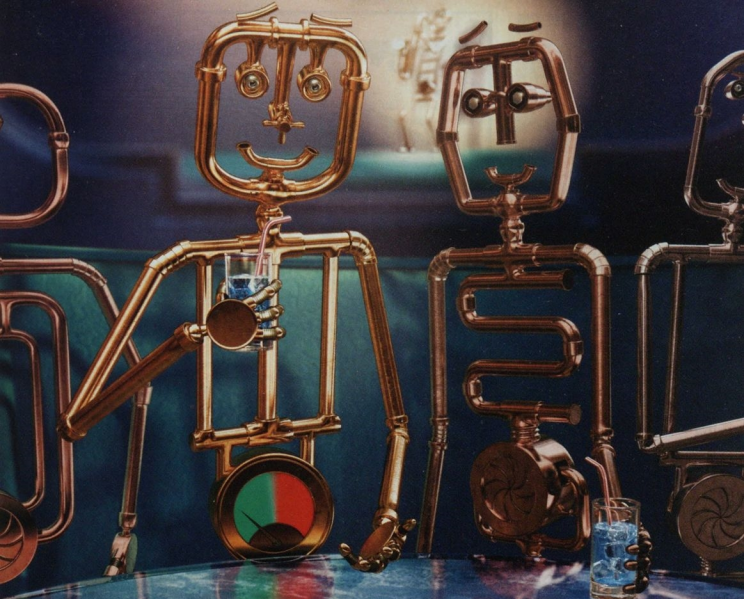
**FIGHTING FIT**  
Navratilova, who turns 50 this year, is still in top form—on court and off

As for physical exercise, she's a myth buster when it comes to the notion of no pain, no gain. "You don't have to suffer in order to feel great and look great," she insists. "You don't have to run sprints or do suicides on a basketball court in under 30 seconds."

Her alternative: simple, low-impact exercises that "people can do inexpensively and easily, with no big equipment." Many are based on the Pilates principle of strengthening your core—the abdomen, hip and back muscles that support the spine. To do her abs-targeting tummy tuck, for instance, lie on an exercise mat or other soft surface with your knees bent and arms at your sides. Inhale deeply,







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VESicare is for urgency, frequency, and leakage (overactive bladder). VESicare is not for everyone. If you have certain types of stomach, urinary, or glaucoma problems do not take VESicare. While taking VESicare, if you experience a serious allergic reaction, severe abdominal pain, or become constipated for three or more days, tell your doctor right away. In studies, common side effects were dry mouth, constipation, blurred vision, and indigestion.

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#### What is VESicare?

VESicare is a prescription medicine used in adults to treat the following symptoms due to a condition called overactive bladder:

- Having to go to the bathroom too often, also called "urinary frequency."
- Having a strong need to go to the bathroom right away, also called "urgency."
- Leaking or wetting accidents, also called "urinary incontinence."

VESicare has not been studied in children.

#### What is overactive bladder?

Overactive bladder occurs when you cannot control your bladder contractions. When these muscle contractions happen too often or cannot be controlled, you can get symptoms of overactive bladder, which are urinary frequency, urinary urgency, and urinary incontinence (leakage).

#### Who should NOT take VESicare?

Do not take VESicare if you:

- are not able to empty your bladder (also called "urinary retention"),
- have delayed or slow emptying of your stomach (also called "gastric retention"),
- have an eye problem called "uncontrolled narrow-angle glaucoma,"
- are allergic to VESicare or any of its ingredients. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients.

#### What should I tell my doctor before starting VESicare?

Before starting VESicare, tell your doctor or healthcare professional about all of your medical conditions including if you:

- have any stomach or intestinal problems or problems with constipation,
- have trouble emptying your bladder or you have a weak urine stream,
- have an eye problem called narrow-angle glaucoma,
- have liver problems,
- have kidney problems,
- are pregnant or trying to become pregnant (it is not known if VESicare can harm your unborn baby),
- are breastfeeding (it is not known if VESicare passes into breast milk and if it can harm your baby, you should decide whether to breastfeed or take VESicare, but not both).

Before starting on VESicare, tell your doctor about all the medicines you take including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. While taking VESicare, tell your doctor or healthcare professional about all changes in the medicines you are taking including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. VESicare and other medicines may affect each other.

#### How should I take VESicare?

Take VESicare exactly as prescribed. Your doctor will prescribe the dose that is right for you. Your doctor may prescribe the lowest dose if you have certain medical conditions such as liver or kidney problems.

- You should take one VESicare tablet once a day.
- You should take VESicare with liquid and swallow the tablet whole.
- You can take VESicare with or without food.
- If you miss a dose of VESicare, begin taking VESicare again the next day. Do not take 2 doses of VESicare in the same day.
- If you take too much VESicare or overdose, call your local Poison Control Center or emergency room right away.

#### What are the possible side effects with VESicare?

The most common side effects with VESicare are:

- blurred vision. Use caution while driving or doing dangerous activities until you know how VESicare affects you.
- dry mouth.
- constipation. Call your doctor if you get severe stomach ache (abdominal) pain or become constipated for 3 or more days.
- heart palpitation. Heart palpitation (due to decreased sweating) can occur when drugs such as VESicare are used in a hot environment.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effects that bother you or that do not go away.

These are not all the side effects with VESicare. For more information, ask your doctor, healthcare professional or pharmacist.

#### How should I store VESicare?

- Keep VESicare and all other medications out of the reach of children.
- Store VESicare at room temperature, 59° to 86°F (15° to 30° C). Keep the bottle closed.
- Safely dispose of VESicare that is out of date or that you no longer need.

#### General information about VESicare

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. Do not use VESicare for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give VESicare to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This leaflet summarizes the most important information about VESicare. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about VESicare that is written for health professionals. You can also call (800) 463-6565 toll free, or visit [www.VESICARE.com](http://www.VESICARE.com).

#### What are the ingredients in VESicare?

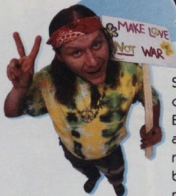
Active ingredient: sulfasalazine succinate.  
Inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate, corn starch, hypromellose 2910, magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol 8000 and titanium dioxide with yellow ferric oxide (5 mg VESicare tablet) or red ferric oxide (10 mg VESicare tablet).

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then as you slowly exhale, draw your abdomen in. You don't have to leave the house to do the exercises. "You can get an overall body workout without going to the gym," she says. If you don't have dumbbells, she suggests water-filled milk jugs instead.

Navratilova says that with her strategy, "you can feel a difference

over a couple of weeks." But it's really about the long term. "You need to have the wherewithal to see the big goal," she says. "Stay with it." Her long career may be her best advertisement. "I'm still playing! I'm still doing it!" she says. "And if I feel like this the rest of my life, I'll be happy." Take it from a pro: it will work for you too. ■

## GETTING FIT: MARTINA'S METHOD

Six key steps from Navratilova's new book *Shape Your Self*

### STEP ONE: DEVELOP THE MENTALITY OF AN ATHLETE

Elite athletes set high goals, visualize success, push hard, bounce back from defeat and achieve. Thinking like a champion can help you stay motivated.

### STEP TWO: BUILD YOUR SUPPORT TEAM

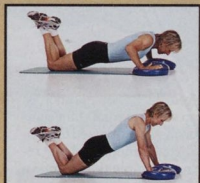
When you are ready to make changes in your life, gather support from those around you. Gravitare toward people who share your goals and want you to succeed. They won't let you cheat on your diet, ignore your workouts or wallow in bad habits.

### STEP THREE: FUEL YOUR BODY AND MIND

Navratilova's nutritional program is based on eating better-quality foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables and whole grains. Just a few small, gradual changes to your diet can help you look better and feel better.

### STEP FOUR: GO ORGANIC

Eating organic is your best defense against polluted, diluted food. Stock up on foods that haven't been treated with pesticides, additives or other chemicals.



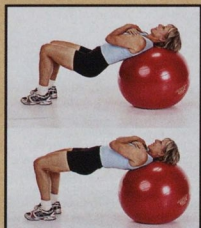
**BENT-KNEE PUSH-UP** With an Xerdisc or not, it tones pecs and arms

### STEP FIVE: WORK ON FUNCTIONAL FITNESS

Exercise that improves posture and strengthens core muscles in your torso will get you into better shape for daily activities. For instance, working out with a medicine ball helps with balance and bending.

### STEP SIX: RECHARGE

Fatigue is your body's way of telling you something isn't right. Listen to your body, eat right, and relax.



**HIP TRIM** Done on a stability ball, this exercise targets the buttocks



**DUMBBELL SQUAT** A couch cushion can be subbed for the Xerdisc

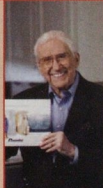
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## TECHNOLOGY

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# Easy Shot

**BEST BUYS** The Norcent DC-520 (\$199), Samsung Digimax Pro815 (\$849) and Fujifilm's FinePix V10 (\$349) are the best values at low, high and midrange price points

By ROBERT S. ANTHONY

**ARE YOU ON A ROLL?** Forget about your luck. The question is, When it comes to snapping pictures, do you still prefer roll-film cameras like the ones you grew up with? If so, you may be surprised to learn that you're far outnumbered by folks with digital cameras and that recent improvements have finally made them so simple that if you've

been mulling a switch, you no longer have an excuse not to go ahead.

Kodak saw the light two years ago and began to exit the film-camera business. Maybe you should give the latest technology a look too, and discover the

convenience of storing your pictures on a computer and sharing them with friends online. You can still make prints (it's easier than ever), and if you simply must process pictures at the drugstore, most stores now work with digital technology.

Digital cameras today have large preview screens. Gone are those hard-to-use tiny buttons and dials and those confusing icons. Replacing them are touch-control screens with plain-English menus. Even sophisticated digital cameras offer a "no brains" mode; the only things you need do are frame the shot and push the button. David Henderson, 62, of Alexandria, Va., remembers his early digital cameras. "They gave you a picture that looked like it was taken off a television set," he recalls. "Today's cameras are so good, they give anybody a chance to be a darn good photographer."

The \$849 Samsung Digimax Pro815 is for serious shutterbugs. This 8-megapixel "prosumer" camera is just a notch below professional grade. It has a powerful zoom and big 3.5-in. preview screen.

A good midrange camera is Ko-

dak's \$399 EasyShare-One. It features a 3-in. flip-out, touch-sensitive preview screen. The camera has a wireless feature that makes it easy to send photos to a PC or printer. Another winner is Fujifilm's FinePix V10 (\$349), which has comparable features, including a 3-in. screen and decent zoom lens. On the budget end, the \$199 Norcent DC-520 provides a 2.5-in. screen, adequate zoom and picture quality comparable to midrange cameras.

How do you get your pictures out of your camera? Many drugstores have automated kiosks. Just insert the memory card and follow the instructions. In some cases, you can leave your memory card behind, and the store staff will print the pictures. And many of the labs where you used to mail your rolls of film now work with memory cards.

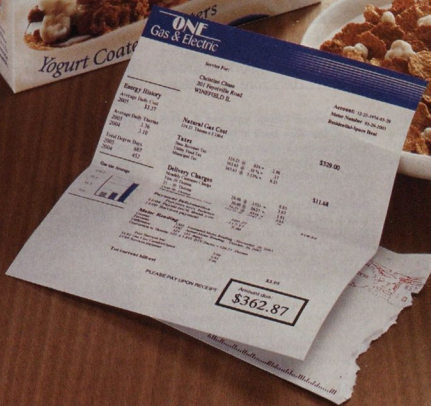
You can also make your own prints at home. Most of the color ink-jet printers do a fine job, though you'll get best results with photo-ink cartridges and photo paper. Some printers have built-in memory-card slots and their own preview screens, allowing you to print photos without a computer. The best names include Brother, Canon, Epson, HP and Lexmark.

Storing and sharing digital photos is easy through [shutterfly.com](http://shutterfly.com), [snapfish.com](http://snapfish.com) or [photoworks.com](http://photoworks.com). But it makes little sense to go digital if your computer is from the Stone Age. If you're running Windows 98 or XP, or using a new Mac, you should do fine. Your old camera? That's another story—it's called eBay. ■

**EASY DOES IT** The Kodak EasyShare-One (\$399) docks with companion printer (sold separately)



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CONVERSATION

# Drama In Reel Life

**PAUL HAGGIS**, 53, has had a long run in Hollywood, including an Emmy in 1988 for writing the TV show *thirtysomething* and an Oscar for Best Adapted Screenplay for *Million Dollar Baby*. The hits keep on coming: last month he picked up two Oscars—Best Picture and Best Original Screenplay—for his work on *Crash*, his gritty film exploring racial differences. He wrote the screen-

play for Clint Eastwood's film *Flags of Our Fathers* and also one for the new James Bond adventure, *Casino Royale*. Now he's working on a TV series. Haggis spoke with *TIME*'s Coeli Carr about his brush with mortality and life after 50.

## How did you segue from TV to film?

I'd been trying for many years. In 2000 I got very tired of doing television. It was sort of eating a hole in my soul. I was 47 at the time, and I saw 50 approaching, and that was a big number. I called my agent and said, "O.K., I'm going to turn 50 in a few years. If we don't get a movie made by then, you're fired."

## Did you have some kind of epiphany?

Yes. It was the story for *Crash*. I had been haunted for 10 years by two men who had broken into my car. I really wondered who they were. I felt driven to write about them from their point of view. I woke up at two o'clock in the morning one day. I stayed up all night and had the story and all the characters worked out by 10 a.m. I didn't know if it was a movie. I tried to pitch it as a TV series. I just knew it was important.

## While making *Crash*, you had a heart attack. You were back in two weeks.

As artists, that's what we do. We live to create art. If we're not going to finish it, what's the point?

## Did you suspect that your body was telling you to slow down?

No. We did the operation, and the doctor said, "I'm sorry, but I can't let you go back. It's too much stress." I said, "I totally understand. So how much stress do you think it'll be for me to be sitting at home while, say, another director finishes my film?" We had a nurse on the set.

Since your middle-of-the-night awakening in 2000, how is life different for you? I'm taking more risks. I absolutely realize that taking a risk is the only way to do

**Paul Haggis—heart-attack survivor, Oscar winner—lives life like a *Crash* test**

**Of retirement, Haggis says, "Winding down is tantamount to failure"**

it. You just know what you want, and so you're not wasting a lot of time on things that would have been fun 10 years ago but which are not what you want to spend two years of your life on now. I walk away from a lot of things.

## What's the most dangerous notion middle-aged people fall prey to?

This belief we should be working toward retirement. The only reason to retire is if you're doing something you don't like. People should ask themselves what they wanted to do when they were 12. What was that dream?

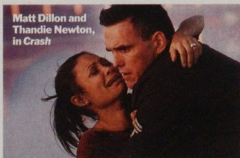
## Don't people want to wind down?

Winding down is tantamount to failure. Clint Eastwood is 75, and he's not winding down. I think we do that if we haven't accomplished what we want or if our dreams have escaped us. That almost happened to me. Look at Walter Cronkite. He said that his biggest regret was retiring at 65.

## What are your priorities?

It became very important to only do projects that really mattered to me, that asked questions I was curious about but questions I didn't necessarily have answers to. I don't think movies should be about answers or statements. I think they should be about questions—especially troubling ones. ■

**Matt Dillon and Thandie Newton, in *Crash***





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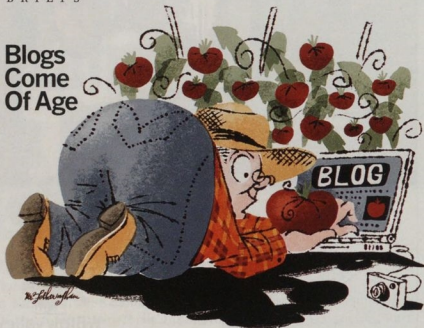
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## BRIEFS

Blogs  
Come  
Of Age

Six mornings a week, Ray White, 92, dispatches garden wisdom and more on his Web log, *Dad's Tomato Garden Journal*. His favorite subject is tomatoes. But he gets downright fatherly with random thoughts on love and what matters most in life. Since launching his blog in 2003, White has tallied 61,000 visitors. "I've got friends all over the world," says the Tennessean.

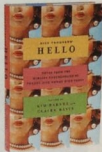
Older Web surfers are catching on to the blog craze. "We're seeing more and more seniors wanting to take advantage of this new technology," says Marcie Schwarz of SeniorNet, an educational organization that helps older adults get wired. Blogs such as *Cbreau's Speaks*, *My Mom's Blog* and the *Oldest Living Blogger* showcase their creators' thoughts on daily events and international politics. "This is a generation that has stories to share," says Susannah Fox, associate director of the Pew Internet & American Life Project. According to Fox, 4% of online adults 70 and older have created a blog and 16% say they have looked at blogs.

Lorraine O'Connor, 75, blogs on *Me and the Cat* about her pet, President Bush and her first bikini ("I gotta tell ya, I looked really fine"). She gets 35 visitors a day. Want to start your own blog? Go to [blog.com](http://blog.com) or [seniornet.org](http://seniornet.org). Or e-mail White. "I'd be happy to help," he says. —*By Kristin Kloberdanz*

ILLUSTRATION FOR TIME BY EDWIN FORTHEIMANN

## Spirited Women

Daughter. Mother. Sister. Lover. Friend. A spirited new anthology, *Kiss Tomorrow Hello: Notes from the Midlife Underground by Twenty-Five Women Over Forty* (Doubleday) takes on myths of maturing women with an impressive roster of writers. Joyce Maynard explores middle-aged dating: "The higher the income a man reports, the more likely he is to set his sights on younger women." Ellen Sussman meditates on the joys of sex: "I love sex. I love middle-age sex. I love married sex. I'm almost 50, and I've never felt sexier. But damn, it took a long time to get here." Lolly Winston shares her personal experience with in vitro fertilization: "I'm caught up in the urgency of time passing, eggs aging, chances diminishing." Lynn Freed reflects on having survived breast cancer: "A 50-year-old woman is no longer an old woman, even in our youth-mad culture. There is still life in her." And there is plenty of life in this celebration of women aging with vitality. —*By Andrea Sachs*



## Boomers and Direct Deposit—Not

Only 59% of baby boomers use direct deposit for their federal-benefit checks—a sharp falloff from the 72% rate of older generations. That has officials in a stir because the government spends 83¢ for every check it mails, costing taxpayers \$120 million annually. The push is on to convert reluctant boomers before the oldest reach early-retirement age, in 2008. Even if saving the government money isn't top of mind, direct deposit makes sense for Social Security and more. It's easier, and the funds are less vulnerable to theft. "Direct deposit gives you far greater control over your money and time than waiting for a paper check to arrive each month," says Richard Gregg, commissioner of the Treasury's Financial Management Service. "Come payment day, you know your money will be safely in your account—on time, every time." The Treasury has streamlined the sign-up process: Call 800-333-1795, or go to [godirect.org](http://godirect.org). —*A.S.*



ILLUSTRATION FOR TIME BY JINXIONG KOO

They just found out  
their pain medication  
could put them at risk  
for a stomach ulcer.

So why  
don't they look  
concerned?



For many, NEXIUM can reduce the risk of stomach ulcers caused by continuous use of certain pain medications.

If you're taking pain medications such as *ibuprofen*, *naproxen* or *aspirin*, as directed by your doctor, there's something you should know.

**If you are over 60 or have had a previous stomach ulcer, continuous use of these medications puts you at risk for a stomach ulcer.**

While these medications may be effective in providing pain relief, they can weaken the stomach lining, allowing stomach acid to cause an ulcer. Not all stomach ulcers cause symptoms, so talk to your doctor to see if you might be at risk for this problem.

If you're concerned about risk of a stomach ulcer caused by continuous use of your pain medication, ask your doctor about prescription NEXIUM. When taken daily, NEXIUM has been proven to help reduce the risk of stomach ulcers associated with certain pain medications. NEXIUM is not a pain medication. Your results may vary.

NEXIUM has a low occurrence of side effects, which may include headache, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Ask your doctor today if NEXIUM is right for you.

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**Nexium®**  
(esomeprazole magnesium)







## SATS FOR J-O-B-S

By LISA TAKEUCHI CULLEN

APPLIED FOR A JOB LATELY? THEN YOUR PROSPECTIVE employer probably knows how you spend your Saturday nights. Your could-be boss may also know more about your bathroom habits, sexual preferences and deep thoughts than does the person who shares your bed.

That's if you, like millions of other job applicants, submitted to a personality test. At least 30% of employers—from governments to hospitals, restaurants to law firms, Wal-Mart to DuPont—use a version of the tests in hiring. Even CEOs get tested, which makes sense given their salaries. Carly Fiorina reportedly took a 900-question test before landing the top job at Hewlett-Packard.

Although the tests have been around for more than a century, employers have increasingly glommed on to them for one main purpose: retention. Companies

yearn to nip turnover, which averages about 15% across the workforce and costs at least a quarter of a departing worker's salary. Poorly performing employees are

**At least 3 in 10 employers use personality tests in hiring**

costly, to the tune of \$100 billion a year in the U.S., according to one study. The tests claim to predict a worker's "fit" with the job and corpo-

rate culture—thereby improving chances that the hire will stick. (H-P, of course, may want its money back; Fiorina was ousted last year.)

Computerization has made administering the tests easier and cheaper, helping the industry grow to about 2,500 companies raking in \$400 million a year. Here's what you need to know:

**What do personality tests measure?** It depends on the test. "Screen-out" tests like the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) are used to detect the proclivity toward substance abuse and psychopathology; 60% of police departments in the U.S. use the MMPI. The California Psychological Inventory, a popular "screen-in" test, can help determine the right person for the job by attempting to predict how someone will behave. The Myers-Briggs is frequently used by employers on existing employees to measure leadership and teamwork skills. Other tests gauge dependability, stress management and motivation.

**How accurate are they?** No test is an infallible predictor of behavior, says Paul Sackett, a professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota who has studied the tests for 25 years. But

standards have improved vastly over the past decade, thanks to the emergence of a uniform language involving five main types of behavior. The testing industry remains largely unregulated, however. "There's still a Wild West of unsupported, unproven tests out there," says Annie Murphy Paul, author of *The Cult of Personality Testing*.

**6,000**

Number of U.S. employers that administer "integrity" tests to root out dishonest job applicants

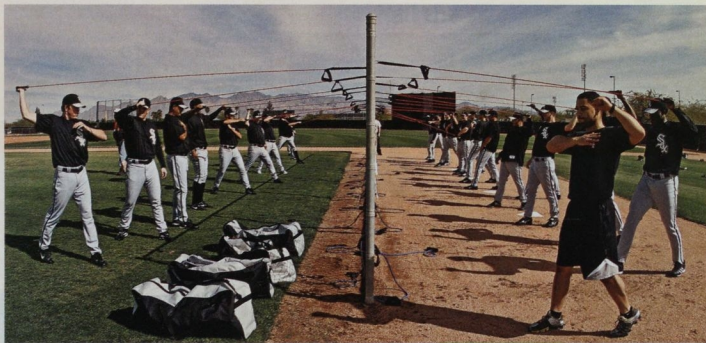
**Can you game a personality test?** Yes, say books and websites that purport to tell you how. Applicants often try to answer questions to make themselves look attractive. But tests have got better at fingering the liars, mainly by arranging questions to indicate a pattern—"a lie scale, if you will," says Sackett. Dinah Daniels, CEO of testing company PI Worldwide, says built-in alarms go off when an applicant is faking. Says Sackett: "My advice is to take the test at face value and describe yourself clearly and honestly. If you fit the job, great. If you don't, maybe it wasn't for you."

### TESTING, TESTING

Number of FORTUNE 100 companies that use the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator in hiring and promoting: **89**

The **Big Five** personality traits include extroversion, agreeableness, emotional stability, conscientiousness and openness to experience

Percentage of employers who say they don't screen effectively for the job applicant's moral character: **75**



# GET SPRING IN YOUR TRAINING

By TIM PADGETT

YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO HIT A FASTBALL, BUT YOU have one thing in common with Major League Baseball players. Like any Yankee or Marlin, you want to shake the stiffness of winter out of your carcass and bound into spring like a line drive. Which is why following a spring-training regimen of muscle-stretching and flexibility exercises can be so important. Not coincidentally, the stretching regimen that most pro-baseball teams use may be the best way to go. Reason: baseball, compared with such physical-contact sports as football or such running-intense games as soccer, more closely parallels the average Joe's routines, according to

Paul Fournier, strength-and-conditioning director of the Florida Marlins. "As in everyday life, we see a lot of muscle-use imbalance in baseball players," says Fournier. "Overuse of the right arm, for example, or more stress on one side of the body because you're always running the same way around the bases."

So Fournier uses a mix of static and active-dynamic stretches that help keep players flexible, even "when they're standing in their spikes." Among the static stretches the Marlins do every day: **HAMSTRINGS** Sit with your legs spread and toes up, leaning the torso as

far as possible toward one foot; don't bend your back or spine (a rule for all stretches). "Keeping appropriate posture matters more than being able to touch your toes," says Fournier. Do one side for 20 sec.; relax. Now do the other; four times each side.

**QUADRICEPS** Lie on your right side, grab your left ankle and pull it as far back as you can for 10 to 20 sec. Then turn over and repeat; four times per side.

**TORSO SIDE BENDS** Move your feet apart with hands on hips, then bend the torso to each side for 10 to 20 sec.; four times each side.

And here are some of

## WARM UP

Try a short walk to get the blood flowing, says Florida Marlins conditioning director Paul Fournier



## STRETCH IT

Static stretching for quads, hamstrings and torso keeps you flexible



## MOVE IT

Follow up your stretching with very short running drills, such as shuffling, or step-over "cariocas"

the active-dynamic stretches:

**KNEE HUGS** Place your hands under one knee and bring your thigh to your chest. Alternate. Do this in a walking mode for about 10 yds.; four times.

**TOE KICKS** While standing, swing your left leg up and kick your right hand with it. Then right leg to left hand; four times each.

**WALKING LUNGE** Take an exaggerated step forward with one leg and drop the other knee almost to the ground. Twist the torso over the forward leg as you do this. Walk this way for about 10 yds.; four times. It stretches the glutes and hip flexors.

Marlins players do this battery of stretches, plus running, three times daily. For the rest of us, once a day could spell the difference between leaving winter behind and spending spring on the disabled list. ■





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**FINDING THE NET** Turndown service is nice, but wireless is even nicer. To supplement old-fashioned amenities, some hotels are trumpeting free high-speed Net access that lets you log in without worrying about wiring. For a list of such hot spots, check [wifi hotspot.com](http://wifi hotspot.com).

#### SURF IN BED

No wi-fi? No problem. This portable Netgear Travel Router converts your hotel Web access into a wireless connection so you can manage work from anywhere in your room.

#### PLUGGING IN

Tumi is known more for luggage than electronics, but its new travel kit features a handy electric adapter that works for laptops, cell phones and small appliances in 150 countries.



## TECH IT WITH YOU

Forget getting away from it all. These 24/7 days, travelers stay plugged in at airports, hotel rooms and, alas, beaches. At least they're tethered to home and office with ever more stylish and functional digital designs. Aiming at the growing army of wired road warriors, even upscale travel-gear makers like Tumi are crafting trendy tech gear.

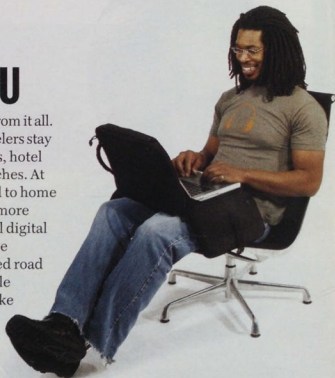
For those who want a Web fix everywhere they go, here are some of the season's most useful travel tools.

—By Jeremy Caplan



#### SCREEN SAVER

The newest Mac laptop, the MacBook Pro, has a built-in camera for videoconferencing. For the less sure-handed, there's a motion sensor to protect your files if the machine gets bounced in transit. This sleek laptop is an inch thin, although it weighs 5.6 lbs.



#### BAGGING IT

Shaun Jackson Design's Higher Ground laptop bags are light, compact and cleverly configured to obviate the need for a desk. Several of the small company's cool cases are marketed toward students but serve business travelers equally well.



#### RETRIEVING SOME BYTES

Leaving your shoes at home is one thing, but forgetting a critical file can ruin a business trip. Sites such as [GoToMyPC.com](http://GoToMyPC.com) can save the day. [GoToMyPC.com](http://GoToMyPC.com) lets you operate a PC remotely from any Web browser. A new version lets you drag and drop files from home onto your laptop.

### TIPS FOR SUMMER TRAVEL

#### DON'T GET SQUEEZED

To avoid sardine-like plane seats and bedbug-ridden hotels, check [seatguru.com](http://seatguru.com), [hotelchatter.com](http://hotelchatter.com) or [tripadvisor.com](http://tripadvisor.com)

#### LISTEN IN

The Lonely Planet has started offering free, informative Travelcasts, or travel-related podcasts, at [lonelyplanet.com/podcasts](http://lonelyplanet.com/podcasts)

#### SPORTS TO GO

For those who mix business with pleasure, ESPN recently launched a sports travel site: [sports.espn.go.com/travel/](http://sports.espn.go.com/travel/)

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## JEEPERS, SHE LOOKS FAMILIAR

### FIRST LOOK

EMMA ROBERTS is on the case.

The star of Nickelodeon's *Unfabulous* and the new movie *Aquamarine*—who shares the broad, screen-ready smile of her aunt Julia (yes, that Julia)—plays the preppy, resourceful teen sleuth in next year's movie *Nancy Drew*. The plot has Nancy joining her dad on a business trip to Los Angeles and finding herself (by golly!) probing the death of a movie star. Roberts, 15, calls her character, first introduced in novels in the 1930s, "the Barbie of her time," meaning, we suppose, an icon. Either that or a well-dressed gal with lots of cool gadgets.

MELANIE SUE GORDON—WARNER BROS.

## Q&A | LILY TOMLIN

This spring Lily Tomlin appears in the 25th anniversary DVD of *Nine to Five*, the *West Wing* finale and Robert Altman's *A Prairie Home Companion*.

**Doesn't a 9-to-5 workday sound quaint?** It's true. The world is just so pressured. Look at the generation we're creating, with *Survivor* and all that stuff. You're supposed to outwit everybody and double-deal. *Nine to Five* was trying to bring a female sensibility to the corporate world, which can really grind you down to nothing.

**What do you make of modern feminism?** One of the failings of the old feminist movement was that it didn't make room for homemakers. And it should have. We've swung back another way now. There's the whole biology-is-destiny thing. This is where you say to me, "Rap on, sister."

**Will you miss *West Wing*?** I hate to see it go. When I first saw it on the air, I was just crestfallen. I thought, "How can I not be on this great show?" I was just hoping to get a guest spot.

**You and Meryl Streep seemed to enjoy giving Altman his Oscar.** All we wanted to do was not humiliate ourselves. And to make Bob laugh. My partner, Jane, wrote most of that text.

**How did Lindsay Lohan fit in with you and Meryl on the *Prairie Home Companion* set?** Meryl mothered her. If she came late, Meryl told her, "This is Bob Altman. You have to give him the respect he deserves." When Meryl and I would walk to the set, there would be

teenagers prostrate on the sidewalk chanting "Lindsay! Lindsay!" We would have to kick them to the side. I'd point to Meryl and say, "Do you know who this is?"



MICHAEL CHILBERT—CORBIS OUTLINE

## AND NOW, CASH-BACK MOUNTAIN

Now that *Brokeback Mountain* has been outed as a well-marketed, Oscar-winning love story that has earned \$158 million at the box office—instead of a controversial, low-budget, art-house flick—one of the film's supporting players says he wants his due.

FRANZ HARTUNG—GUTTY



**RANDY QUAID**, apparently not living large on his Pluto Nash salary, is suing Focus Features for \$10 million, alleging that it tricked him into accepting low pay for his role as a rancher by downplaying the movie's moneymaking potential. Neither his lawyers nor Focus would comment. But in his complaint, Quaid is described as an "instantly recognizable household name." The film's sheep must feel duped too. All those glamour shots, and they didn't even get the guild minimum.

## GET YOUR LIGHTERS!

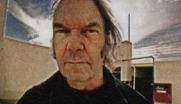
### NEIL YOUNG

**Movie:** *Neil Young: Heart of Gold*, now in theaters

**Set list:** The country rocker performs his new *Prairie Wind* album and classics to a Nashville crowd

**Nonfan appeal:** Modest. Director Jonathan Demme skips MTV-style crowd cuts for a bluesier cadence

**Bring your:** Autoharp



MICHAEL MULLER—CORBIS OUTLINE

First there was Dave Chappelle's *Block Party*. Now a bunch of other new movies try to reinvent the concert film. Why? For fun, mostly. Says Beastie Mike D.: "We didn't think of [the film] as an important historical document."



### LEONARD COHEN

**Movie:** *I'm Your Man*, due in theaters in June

**Set list:** Artists like Nick Cave and Rufus Wainwright pay tribute to the enigmatic singer-songwriter

**Nonfan appeal:** Pretty good. A little band called U2 appears

**Bring your:** Zolof

JACQUIN PALTING—CORBIS OUTLINE

### THE BEASTIE BOYS

**Movie:** *Awsome; I F--- Shot That!*, in theaters March 31

**Set list:** The punk rappers gave 50 fans cameras to shoot an '04 show

**Nonfan appeal:** Nil. *Brass Monkey* is *Brass Monkey*, from any angle

**Bring your:** Right to party, and a camera



LYNN GOLDSMITH—CORBIS



### THE POLICE

**Movie:** *Everyone Stares*, on Showtime later this year

**Set list:** Drummer Stewart Copeland snips together home videos from the band's early days

**Nonfan appeal:** Minimal, since Copeland left out the infighting

**Bring your:** Skinny tie, Tab

Charles Krauthammer

# Today Tehran, Tomorrow the World

What's at stake in the dispute over Iranian nukes? Ultimately, human survival

LIKE MANY PHYSICISTS WHO WORKED ON THE MANHATTAN Project, Richard Feynman could not get the Bomb out of his mind after the war. "I would see people building a bridge," he wrote. "And I thought, they're crazy, they just don't understand, they don't understand. Why are they making new things? It's so useless."

Feynman was convinced man had finally invented something that he could not control and that would ultimately destroy him. For six decades we have suppressed that thought and built enough history to believe Feynman's pessimism was unwarranted. After all, soon afterward, the most aggressive world power, Stalin's Soviet Union, acquired the Bomb, yet never used it. Seven more countries have acquired it since and never used it either. Even North Korea, which huffs and puffs and threatens every once in a while, dares not use it. Even Kim Jong Il is not suicidal.

But that's the point. We're now at the dawn of an era in which an extreme and fanatical religious ideology, underterred by the usual calculations of prudence and self-preservation, is wielding state power and will soon be wielding nuclear power.

We have difficulty understanding the mentality of Iran's newest rulers. Then again, we don't understand the mentality of the men who flew into the World Trade Center or the mobs in Damascus and Tehran who chant "Death to America"—and Denmark(!)—and embrace the glory and romance of martyrdom.

This atavistic love of blood and death and, indeed, self-immolation in the name of God may not be new—medieval Europe had an abundance of millennial Christian sects—but until now it has never had the means to carry out its apocalyptic ends.

That is why Iran's arriving at the threshold of nuclear weaponry is such a signal historical moment. It is not just that its President says crazy things about the Holocaust. It is that he is a fervent believer in the imminent reappearance of the 12th Imam, Shi'ism's version of the Messiah. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has been reported as saying in official meetings that the end of history is only two or three years away. He reportedly told an associate that on the podium of the General Assembly last September, he felt a halo around him and for "those 27 or 28 minutes, the leaders of the world did not blink ... as if a hand was holding them there and it opened their eyes to receive" his mes-

sage. He believes that the Islamic revolution's *raison d'être* is to prepare the way for the messianic redemption, which in his eschatology is preceded by worldwide upheaval and chaos. How better to light the fuse for eternal bliss than with a nuclear flame?

Depending on your own beliefs, Ahmadinejad is either mystical or deranged. In either case, he is exceedingly dangerous. And Iran is just the first. With infinitely accelerated exchanges of information helping develop whole new generations of scientists, extremist countries led by similarly extreme men will be in a position to acquire nuclear weaponry. If nothing is done, we face not proliferation but hyperproliferation. Not just one but many radical states will get weapons of mass extinction, and then so will the fanatical and suicidal terrorists who are their brothers and clients.

That will present the world with two futures. The first is Feynman's vision of human destruction on a scale never seen. The second, perhaps after one or two cities are lost with millions killed in a single day, is a radical abolition of liberal democracy as the species tries to maintain itself by reverting to strict authoritarianism—a self-imposed expulsion



DEFIANCE: Ahmadinejad's supporters show their colors at a Tehran rally

from the Eden of post-Enlightenment freedom.

Can there be a third future? That will depend on whether we succeed in holding proliferation at bay. Iran is the test case. It is the most dangerous political entity on the planet, and yet the world response has been catastrophically slow and reluctant. Years of knowingly useless negotiations, followed by hesitant international resolutions, have brought us to only the most tentative of steps—referral to a Security Council that lacks unity and resolve. Iran knows this and therefore defiantly and openly resumes its headlong march to nuclear status. If we fail to prevent an Iranian regime run by apocalyptic fanatics from going nuclear, we will have reached a point of no return. It is not just that Iran might be the source of a great conflagration but that we will have demonstrated to the world that for those similarly inclined there is no serious impediment.

Our planet is 4,500,000,000 years old, and we've had nukes for exactly 61. No one knows the precise prospects for human extinction, but Feynman was a mathematical genius who knew how to calculate odds. If he were to watch us today about to let loose the agents of extinction, he'd call a halt to all bridge building. ■





# When it comes to bad cholesterol— Ask your doctor if lower is better.

## Getting high cholesterol down is important.

Doctors know lowering high cholesterol is important for everyone. But for some people, it's even more important. In fact, a panel of medical experts recently proposed updated guidelines suggesting many patients aim for an even lower cholesterol goal than before.\*

## Working with your doctor is key to helping you reach your cholesterol goal.

If, after all you've tried—including diet and exercise—your doctor believes you need to get your bad cholesterol even lower, ask whether CRESTOR might help.

## Aim lower.

CRESTOR may make the difference you need. In fact, the 10-mg dose of CRESTOR, along with diet, can lower bad cholesterol by as much as 52% (vs 7% with placebo). That means your LDL-C—the bad cholesterol—could go down about half. Your results may vary.

## Is CRESTOR right for you?

That's another conversation you need to have with your doctor. Your doctor will decide the best course of treatment for you after assessing your particular needs.

## Get more information about CRESTOR.

To learn more about CRESTOR, or if you are without prescription coverage and can't afford your medication, AstraZeneca may be able to help. Call 800-CRESTOR or visit CRESTOR.com.

## Here is important safety information about CRESTOR you need to know.

CRESTOR is prescribed along with diet for lowering high cholesterol and has not been determined to prevent heart disease, heart attacks, or strokes. CRESTOR is not right for everyone, including women who are nursing, pregnant, or who may become pregnant, or anyone with liver problems. Your doctor will do blood tests before and during treatment with CRESTOR to monitor your liver function. Unexplained muscle pain and weakness could be a sign of a rare but serious side effect and should be reported to your doctor right away. The 40-mg dose of CRESTOR is only for patients who do not reach goal on 20 mg. Be sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any medications. Side effects occur infrequently and include muscle aches, constipation, weakness, abdominal pain, and nausea. They are usually mild and tend to go away.

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\*Adult Treatment Panel (ATP) III, Update, 2004

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